The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,119—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	[illegible]	T. Leigh	20th July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3090	500	T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Cowie	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY. 3 P.M.

B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Berlich	2,350	300	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons, 2,200 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 19th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

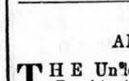
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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FOR SALE.
AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—
1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft. by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;
2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.
The above will be sold separately or together.
For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES,
Pleader.
Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades ... ,, ,, 27 0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours ..... ,, ,, 13 8

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

STANLEY BETTER THAN THE BEST. CIGARS

THE CIGAR PER EXCELLENZA.

STANLEY CIGARS, No. 1, per 100, Rs. 4-0
Do. ,, 2 ,, ,, 3-8
Do. ,, 3 ,, ,, 3-0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar-smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGAL

Garden-grown Tobaccos. These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore, no Cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are

THE FINEST IN INDIA;
THE MOST DELICIOUS SMOKE;
A REAL LUXURY.

Rear-Admiral KENNEDY *writes*:—
"The very best Cigars I ever smoked in India."

Wholesale and Retail from the Manufacturer,

D. MACROPOLO,
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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

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As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "Times of India," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
,, Downie's "Eucalyptus" Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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GREAT ATTRACTION ! !

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

IN

"KLEPTOMANIA,"

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH JULY, AND THURSDAY, 19TH, at 9-15 P. M.

NEW SCENERY FOR THE OCCASION.

Screaming Fun, Love, Anger, Surprise, Indignation
The most Ludicrous Situations: and
the Noblest Sentiments.

BOX OFFICE open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Stalls Rs. 3; Circle, Rs. 2; Pit, etc., Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Pit, &c.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society in the

TOWN HALL,

On TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9-30 P.M.

SCHILLER'S

"LAY OF THE BELL."

MUSIC BY ANDREAS ROMBERG
FOR SOLI OF CHORUS.

SOLOISTS:—

MRS. STANLEY SMITH. | MR. E. H. HICKMAN.
MR. F. G. FOTIADIS. | MR. H. M. STEUART (the Master).

Hony. Accompanist: Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor: Captain HEYMAN.
PLAN of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Re. 1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 25th July, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE S. S. "NURANI"

ARRIVED IN BOMBAY HARBOUR, ON SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Stream, where the Steamer will discharge.

Torn and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all Claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, July 16th, 1894.

THE FRAMJI NUSSERVANJI PATEL MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Memorial Fund will be held in the Hall of the Bai Jijibhoy Shapurji Bengalee School of the Zoroastrian Girls' School Association, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1894, at 5 P.M., to consider the steps to be taken for the disposal of the Fund.

SIR JAMSETJEE JIJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I., the President of the Committee, will preside.

NANABHAI R. RANINA,
JAMSETJI CURSETJI CAMA,
Honorary Secretaries.

A REWARD OF Rs. 100.

THE above Reward will be paid to a person who gives Information leading to the Recovery of the following GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES, which are LOST.

1 Note No. 327925 of Rs. 10,000 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1865.
1 Note No. 322346 of Rs. 10,000 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1865.
1 Note No. 303825 of Rs. 5,000 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43.

JAITHA, the Proprietor, acting in the Name of VALJI endorsed to any other person.

વલજી જૈથા,
i.e., VALJI, JAITHA,

Venichand Jota's House, Shroff Bazaar, Bombay, 14th July, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be prepared to receive Tenders, until the 15th AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply of 11,000 tons of BENGAL COAL, to be delivered in Bombay, for consumption in 1895.

Specifications, containing full particulars of requirements, can be obtained from the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Hubli, on payment of a Fee of Re. One per Copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dharwar, 12th July, 1894.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HAVING been TRANSFERRED to the MELBOURNE BRANCH of the above Company, I have TO-DAY GIVEN OVER CHARGE of this Company's Affairs, in the Bombay Presidency, to Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF.

ARTHUR E. TRAPP.

Bombay, 16th July, 1894.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

DHULIA MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PRESIDENT of the Dhulia Municipality is prepared to receive Tenders (which should be Sealed and Marked "Tenders for the Supply of Pipes, &c.") up to 12 noon, on the 10th of August, 1894, for the Supply at SITE of CAST IRON PIPES and VALVES, &c., required for the Extension of the supply and service Mains and Town distribution.

2. Copies of Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chairman, Dhulia Municipality, on payment of Rs. 8, or they can be inspected at the Office of the Municipality at Dhulia any Week-day between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

3. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. CUMINE,
President, Dhulia Municipality.

Dhulia, Municipal Office, 9th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

TENDERS FOR LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 640 drums of RAW and 604 drums of BOILED LINSEED OIL to be delivered at Rayapuram. Each drum to contain 5 gallons. Samples of 2 quarts each should *reach* the Undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1894, and Tenders not later than the 6th August. Complete Copy of the Advertisement, form of Tender, and all other particulars can be had on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!

CRICKET REQUISITES.

		Rs.	a.
1	Cricket Bats (Superior) Treble-Cane handle .. each	5	8
2	Do. do. Double do. do.	4	0
4	Do. do. Plain do. do.	3	8
	practice do.	3	8

(*Other qualities to order only.*)

5	Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six	4	8
6	Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 &	1	12

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

*** *Special Terms to Colleges, Schools, Clubs, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.*

THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.

SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.

BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.

Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 652, High Holborn, LONDON.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
NCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
Messrs. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUCH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and 31, R. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	988,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,730,368
Total Accumulated Funds ..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH OF FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Thespian Club, Novelty Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Bhuleswul Tennis Club Subscription Dance, Skating Rink, 9 p.m.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Memorial Fund Committee, Bengalee Girls' School, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hoosenee and Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Sunday; the steamer Brahmani left it on Sunday, and the steamer Jubeda yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Goalpara entered the dock yesterday; and the steamer Nagoya Maru left it on Saturday.

POLO.—Owing to the state of the ground there will be no polo to-day.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice-game to-night. Play will commence at 5-20 p.m. punctually.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. F. J. Clark will conduct a Bible study in the Lecture Hall of the Grant Road branch, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night.

KLEPTOMANIA AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—We are requested to state that the above performance to-nig ht and on Thursday will commence punctually as advertised at 9-15 p. m., and it is earnestly hoped that the audience will all be in their seats by that hour.

THE "POONA BEACON."—Dr. Hawthorne, of Mussoorie and Dehra Doon, has started another of his "smart papers for smart people" at Poona, and will, doubtless, secure for it as great a degree of success as he has attained for his journalistic ventures in other parts of the country.

LOST IN THE CROWD.—Abdul Rahman, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police that, on Friday, he, in company with his daughter, named Mariam, aged six years, went to the Gogari Moholla mujlis (congregation), when the latter was lost in the crowd. The girl had on her person ornaments of the value of Re. 1.

VICTORIA ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, a victoria was being driven along Falkland Road, when the horse took fright, and bolted down the road, the carriage colliding with a tram-car and damaging the latter vehicle to the extent of Rs. 20. The shafts of the victoria were also broken, but no personal injury was done.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN INJURED IN A FIGHT.—John Doming, aged thirty years, residing at Oatan, near Tanna, was brought to the J. J. Hospital, on Sunday last, by some relatives, suffering from a wound on the head, said to have been received in some row at the abovementioned village. The Tanna police have been requested to make inquiries.

ALLEGED THEFT BY FELLOW-LODGERS.—Dowloo Moods, residing at Kolsa Lane, off Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and one dhotur, of the collective value of Rs. 151-8-0, from three open boxes, by two fellow-lodgers, named Abba Luximon and Balla, who absconded on the 13th instant.

DHATURA-POISONING.—Manuel Fernandez Bastio, a Portuguese medicant, aged sixty years, was, on Saturday, found lying on the road, at Kika Street, in an unconscious state. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where on being examined, he was pronounced to be suffering from the effects of dhaturapoisoning. The man has been progressing favourably.

BURGLARY AT MODY BAY.—Aga Mahomed Alli, residing at Mody Bay, left home at 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, and on the following afternoon his groom gave him certain information, which induced him to return home. On reaching his place the complainant discovered that his premises had been entered by forcing the door open, and currency notes, cash, and watches, of the collective value of Rs. 1,066, were stolen therefrom.

BURGLARY AT JANGIKAR STREET.—Mahomed Haji Gunni, having his shop at Jangikar Street, has reported to the police, that, at 10 o'clock, on the night of the 13th instant, he closed his shop and went home, and on re-opening it on the following morning, found that the place had been entered into by boring a hole in the wall of the sweeper's gully, and a small tin-box, containing needles, of the collective value of Re. 1, stolen therefrom.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Mr. Morley, a pensioner, residing at Jacob's Circle, reported to the police on Sunday evening, that his daughter, Mrs. McCarthy, had been vomiting for some hours, and that he suspected that she had taken some arsenic acid. She was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where on being questioned she denied having taken any poison. Mr. Morley had some arsenic acid stolen from his room some days ago, and that was the only ground on which he based his suspicion.

CONCERT.—On Friday evening a concert is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder. Instrumental and vocal music will be rendered by Mrs. Mortimer, Messrs. F. W. J. Vining, A. F. Harrington, H. Rabe, F. J. Clerk, H. F. Good, H. E. Harrington, and F. H. P. Blodwell, and a glee will be sung by the choir. Variety will be given to the proceedings by readings contributed by Miss Fredeaux and Mr. T. Wright, and recitations by Messrs. Owen and Stapheason. Altogether a very pleasant evening may be anticipated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Bolero	Leggers Invisible
Overture	Occasional
Valse	A Toi
Selection	The Bohemian Girl
Ballad	Phyllis is my only Joy
Galop	Light as a Feather

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIGHTING SERVANTS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Murar Mahadhu, a hamal, was charged with assaulting Cyprino Cardoz, a table-boy. The accused and complainant are both in the service of Mr. Melling, a master pilot, residing in Forbes Street. The accused having an altercation with the boy proceeded to the cook-room and struck him with a dish-cover causing a cut on the head. The boy was removed to the hospital and detained for three weeks. The accused being found guilty was fined Rs. 15, or, in default sentenced to undergo ten day's hard labour.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Chattasing Boraksing and nineteen others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of gaming with cards, dice, and money on Sunday night at Coombharwada. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1, against whom stood three previous convictions, to pay a fine of Rs. 50, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9, who had once been previously convicted of a similar offence, to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

FIRE.—On Sunday midnight, an alarm was raised that a fire broke out in a room on the first floor of a house, situated at Bajipala Street, and owned by one Ismail Tyabji. It appears that the room was occupied by a woman, named Jainee, who before leaving it to go to a shop, had suspended a small cocoanut oil lamp by a chain from the ceiling to a level with her bedstead, and on her return shortly afterwards, the mosquito curtain was found on fire. The woman immediately raised an alarm, and the flames were extinguished. The fire was supposed to have been caused by a rat running down the chain and taking the burning wick out of the lamp.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OR A MISTAKE.—Nana Babaji, aged twenty-two years, a peon, in the employ of Messrs. Fisher and Company, and residing at 12th Lane, Camateepoora, was, on Saturday, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from arsenic-poisoning. The peon, on being questioned, stated that he mistook it for another kind of powder, while his family stated that he intentionally took arsenic to destroy himself in consequence of his being taken to task by the relatives for keeping undue intimacy with a woman in the same house. The man is progressing favourably in the hospital. It was stated that the poison was obtained about three months ago from Messrs. Fisher and Company to destroy rats.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—Haji Esmail Haji Mahomed, residing with his father, at Mahim Bazaar Road, reported to the police, that on Friday morning, some person or persons had entered his house during the night by removing the locks of the two doors of the two rooms on the first floor, and having forced open the locks of two cupboards and two boxes, had stolen eighteen pieces of gold-embroidered silk and wearing-apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 302-12-0. On enquiries being made by the divisional police, it was alleged by a fisherman, named Govind Bapsi, residing close to complainant's house, that three persons, who appeared to be Pathans were seen loitering about the house, at 4 o'clock, on Friday morning. The fisherman further stated that he, in company with three other persons, chased the Pathans, but as one of them raised a stick in a threatening manner they gave up the chase and allowed the three suspected persons to escape along the foreshore (Mahim Sands). The police on searching the locality to the west of complainant's house, found twelve pieces of the stolen wearing-apparel buried among the stones on the seashore. No one is suspected by the complainant, who was absent from home, as he and his family had gone to Bombay on account of the Mohurram festival.

ILLICIT SALES OF COUNTRY LIQUOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rowji Mahadoo, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Mr. Steers, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on Saturday morning sold a bottle of country liquor for Re. 1-4 to an Abkari peon, in his house, at Nishanpada Cross Lane, without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The accused was arrested in the act of selling liquor in his house to an Abkari peon who was specially deputed there for that purpose, and on searching his person, the marked coins were found. The accused denied the offence, stating that the money found with him, was forced on his person by the Abkari people. The magistrate on the evidence convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.—Narayen Ramji, another Hindu, residing at Mazagon, was placed by Mr. Hormusji Edulji, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of selling a pint of country liquor for eight annas to another Abkari peon without a licence from the Collector. The accused sold liquor under the same circumstances, and on pleading guilty, was fined Rs. 20.

THE JAINS AND THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

THE members of the Jain community of Bombay have petitioned the Viceroy against the proposed Pasteur Institute. In the course of a long memorial they say: The question of establishing a Pasteur Institute, though in itself it demands very serious consideration at the hands of all thoughtful persons, is inseparably connected with what is a most painful subject to the majority of the people of India, viz., the question of vivisection. This question, which is being hotly debated even in Great Britain and other countries with a view to the total prohibition of vivisectional experiments, is so inexplicably mixed up with the most highly cherished ethical and religious ideals of the Jain and the Hindu communities that the petitioners feel it their bounden duty to place before Government certain considerations why her Majesty's Government should not directly or indirectly lend countenance to a movement which, however humanitarian it may appear to superficial observers, is destined, when its character and working are more fully understood than now by the generality of the people in India, to introduce an element of serious complication in the administration of the country. From these observations it is abundantly clear that the question involved in the present movement is not purely scientific, but has an important moral, religious, and political bearing, which the petitioners then proceed to explain.

CRICKET.

KARANI'S XI. VS. DELVI'S XI.

THE above match came off on Sunday, on the Cooperage grounds, the two teams being wholly composed of Elphinstonians. According to the 1st innings the match was won by Karani's XI. by 27 runs. The following are the scores:—

DELVI'S XI.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
S Mulla, c Kave, b Karani	22	b Karani	48
Bhandarkar, c and b Kave	2	c Vakil, b Karani	0
Gimi, b Karani	19	b Karani	4
Rao Saheb, c Vakil, b Kave	3	b Vakil	0
Vazil, c Kave, b Karani	1	c Kapadia, b Vakil	0
Bamji, b Karani	0	run out	0
Saher, b Kave	0	c Bramankar, b Vakil	0
Mehta, c Karani, b Kave	3	run out	21
Delvi, c Billimoria, b Kave	1	c Kapadia, b Vakil	0
Suntok, not out	1	run out	1
Atmaram, c and b Karani	2	not out	0
Extra	1	Extras	4
Total	57	Total	79

KARANI'S XI.

Karani, b Mehta	11
Kave, c Mehta, b Mulla	10
M Daver, run out	15
Bamji, b Mehta	4
P Vakil, c Mehta, b Mulla	0
Nariman, not out	16
Bramankar, run out	0
Billimoria, b Mehta	0
Kapadia, b Mehta	3
Wadia, b Mehta	4
Vacha, c Mehta, b Rao Sahib	16
Extras	1
Total	81

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

50-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsee Damjee and others—Edgelow and G.
178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.
651-93—J and P—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Rukhmibai and others—Bicknell, M and M.
275-88—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wassudeo Luxmon—Craigie, L and O.
88-93—Framjee and M—Janabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne, G and S.
535-93—Daphtary and F—Anandibai and others vs Gopal Vithal—Nanu and H.
524-93—Ardesir H and D—Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr S Dalhoff vs Daphtary and F.
211-93—Bicknell, M and M—Foolchand Hanandrao vs Radhakrisson Jessiram and another—Tyabjee, D P and C.
224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhatker vs Rahiabai and others—Nanu and H.
414-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabaiya Hansraj Luxmidas—In person.
533-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

438-92—Daphtary and F—Hajee Esackchand vs Dadoomeya Shaik Ahmed Busri—Khunderao M.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

For dismissal under Rule 64.

244-94—F T Pavri—Narayen Heerajee and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council.
280-94—Little, S. N and R—Aga Syed Mahomed Kazrani vs Hajee Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

138-94—Bicknell, M and M—Runchordas Dharsey vs Vussonjee Jairam and another—Brown and M.
174-91—Payne, G and S—Kustoor Oomaand others vs Fatmabai and others—K D Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

181-99—Chalk, W and S—Bai Safrabai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and another—Little, S, N & B
537-93—Bhaishunker & K—Cullianjee Harjiwan vs Nursi Tricum—Balkrishna, V N K
289-92—Thakordas, D and C—Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and another vs Goolam Mahomed Casumaily and others—Tyabjee, D. P and C
357-92—Takoredas, D and C—Goolam Hoosein Summar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payne, G and S
451-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Goolam Mahomed Cassamally and others vs Karrimbhoy Ibrahim—Thakordas, D and C
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Heeralal vs Ramdas Lehmidayen and others—Jehangir D.
602-93—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Culliandas vs The Man on Insurance Co Ld—Little, S N and B
509-93—Dikshit and H—Vithoba Somee and others vs Sitaram Yesjee—M L Shroff
76-94—Bicknell, M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

497-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Harriram Veerjee vs Ghirbai and another—J C Cama—Part heard.
197-93—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Jumnabai—Bhaishanker and K
313-93—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hardwarmull Meghraj and others vs Pranjeevandas Culliandas—Wadia and G.
322-93—Payne, G and S—Jeevanbai and another vs Manekjee Cawasjee Tubac and others.
286-93—Payne, G and S—Sewnarrayen Rampurtab and others vs Luchminarrayen Mukhonal—Bhaishanker and K.
458-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Nowlajee Fultajee and others vs Motoo Kana Roona Sewan Sothee—Payne, G and S.
556-93—Framjee and M—Mahomed Abdul Hussan and others vs Mahomed Kareem and another—Postonjee R and K
523-88—Payne, G and S—Maharaj Mohundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukaldas Guru Beharilaldas—Tyabjee D P and C.
523-93—Edgelow and G—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Framjee Pestonjee Vakeel and another—Ardasir H and D, Nanu and H and Tyabjee, D P and C.
259-91—Bhaishanker and K—Jan Mahomed Kassum vs Hoosein bin Vulle Mahomed—In person.

THE Archdeacon of Lahore lately brought to notice the present condition of the Murree cemetery, pointing out that in 1891 a large extension of the ground was sanctioned by Government, but that in 1892 only a small portion of this was taken up, and requesting that the attention of the Public Works Department may be drawn to this, with a view to the completion of the extension as originally sanctioned. The Archdeacon has also brought to notice the condition of the Kasauli cemetery. An extension of this cemetery was sanctioned at the end of 1893, but no steps appear to have been taken yet to put the work in hand. The attention of the Department of Military Works has been drawn to the fact.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

CONVICTION IN A MURDER CASE SET ASIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MHATARYA VALAD MOGHAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in March last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 15th February last, about 9 a.m., the accused entered the house of the deceased and stabbed him with a spear which was in the house and belonged to the deceased, whereby he died almost at once. Krishna, his brother, went to seize the accused when the latter attacked him with the spear. The accused was said to be at enmity with the deceased, because he would not cure him of sickness with the sacred ashes. The accused was locked up in the house, which was surrounded by a number of persons, and while some men engaged the accused in conversation at a hole made in the wall of the house, two men went in and seized the accused, took the spear from him, and tied him up to a pillar of the house till the police came and arrested him. The accused confessed quite openly before the committing magistrate, Mr. H. W. Bagnell, that he killed the deceased with a spear by striking him in the stomach. He said he did it because the deceased, being a Bhagat, refused to cure him of a sickness, or give him the sacred ashes, so the goddess entered into accused, and she slew the deceased. The magistrate had no doubt that the accused killed the deceased. The motive for the murder seemed to be a mystery, and the one suggested by the evidence was unreasonable, though it might be sufficient with an ignorant Koli like the accused. There was nothing to show that the accused was of unsound mind. When spoken to and questioned at length, he gave perfectly reasonable answers, had in no way lost his memory, had no appearance whatsoever of insanity; he ate and slept well, and remembered perfectly what he had done. Before the Sessions Judge, the accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life under the circumstances under which the murder was committed, and in consideration of his youth.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The learned Sessions Judge has convicted the prisoner of murder on his plea of guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life. The prisoner appeals on the ground that at the time of the alleged offence and for some time before, his state of mind was such that he did not know what he was doing. On examining the record we find, that although the prisoner pleaded guilty, he informed the judge in reply to the first question put to him that he committed the homicide because he was subject to epileptic fits. From the record of the magistrate's inquiry it appears that the prisoner told the magistrate that he committed the homicide because of his body being then possessed by the goddess Warsu Bai. Several witnesses called for the defence before the magistrate deposed to the prisoner having been subject to fits and to his behaving in a way possibly suggestive of his mind being unsound. Following the Queen vs. Cheit Ram 5 N. W. P. R. 110 and the Emp. vs. Vaimbilee I. L. R. 5 Cal. 826, we rule that the prisoner cannot be held to have pleaded guilty and cannot therefore be convicted on that plea. We therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and direct that the prisoner be re-tried by the Court of Session on his former plea, which must be treated as one of not guilty. As epilepsy is often the cause of homicidal mania and is discussed in that connection in medical works and by Sir J. Stephen in 2 Hist. Criminal Law 144-178 we draw the attention of the Sessions Judge to the remarks made in Emp. vs. Vaimbilee as to the manner in which he should use his discretion in taking evidence about the question of unsoundness of mind. See also Queen vs. Sheikh Mustafa, 1 Cal W. R. Cr. R. 1. The need of careful and patient investigation in the interest of justice appears also from Queen vs. Lakshman Dagdu I. L. R. 10 Bom. 512 and Queen vs. Venkataswamy in I. L. R. 12 Mad 459 and other cases in the reports.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed that the prisoner be retried by the Court of Session on his former plea which must be treated as one of not guilty.

THE ARREST OF OBJECTIONABLE FOREIGNERS IN BOMBAY.

IMPERATRIX VS. OIKIA MILEGEOFF AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who refused to admit the seven foreigners arrested by the police to bail.

Mr. Krikpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, applied to their Lordships on Thursday evening last to admit the prisoners to bail, remarking that his clients intended to appeal from the magistrate's order in proper form, but that in the meantime they wanted to have their liberty.

Mr. Justice Jardine, looking at the magistrate's decision, said he was right, the section did not admit of bail; and if the magistrate was wrong, the parties must go before the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Krikpatrick said it was an important question. His clients could not be kept in jail for ever. Was there an unlimited term for their detention?

Mr. Justice Jardine said if the Act stopped short there, then they must go to the Governor-in-Council. Their Lordships did not think they could interfere. They were unable to admit the men to bail.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Would your Lordships direct that the men be brought up on a writ of habeas corpus?

Mr. Justice Jardine: We cannot do it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Is not this the court to come to on appeal from a Presidency Magistrate's decision?—This is the court.

After some discussion, it was arranged that the application should be renewed yesterday (Monday). Mr. Justice Jardine, on taking his seat in court, said that Mr. Hemming had written to say that he did not intend to renew the application.

(Before the Hon. the acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

LEAVE TO PROSECUTE REFUSED.

SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE TODIWALLA VS. ARDASIR HORMUSJEE TODIWALLA.

MR. MANECKSHAH, on behalf of the applicant, Shapurjee Hormusjee, presented a petition for sanction under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and asked their Lordships on Thursday last to accord their sanction to the prosecution of Ardasir Hormusjee Todiwalla for using as genuine a fabricated will in a judicial proceeding in the Court of the District Judge of Poona, knowing it to be forged; and also to the prosecution of Ardasir Hormusjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee Majoo, Cooverbai, daughter of Pestonjee Cursetjee Majoo, and Framjee Dorabjee Guard for giving false evidence. It was said that Ardasir Hormusjee applied to the District Court of Poona for probate of a will, dated 4th January, 1893, alleged to have been executed by his father, Hormusjee Sorabjee Todiwalla at Poona. The petitioner and others entered a caveat denouncing the will as a forgery, and the District Judge found that the will was a fabricated one and rejected the petition for probate with costs. Ardasir appealed to the High Court from the order of the District Judge. The High Court on the 20th March, 1891, confirmed the order with costs.

Mr. Justice Candy said that probably the District Judge might have thought the will to be a forged one. When the case was tried here, the Chief Justice, in giving decision, did not say anything as to the forging of the will, but remarked that the will was not proved.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the present petition, rejected the application ex parte.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON PAPER.

THE Paper Makers' Association in England addressed a letter to Lord Kimberley prior to his Lordship's transfer to the Foreign Office, asking whether his Lordship would receive a deputation from the paper manufacturers of the United Kingdom on the subject of the imposition by the Government of India of a duty of 5 per cent on all goods imported into India with the sole exception of cotton goods and yarns but inclusive of paper. They pointed out that the imposition of such a duty would have an extremely prejudicial effect upon the paper trade of the United Kingdom which had already received great injury from the Protectionist policy of the continental Governments. They submitted that to tax paper, which would practically amount to a tax "upon the dissemination of knowledge, could not fail to be most injurious to the interests of the Indian population." In reply Lord Kimberley wrote that as he was about to leave the India Office, it was impossible for him to make any engagement to receive deputations on matters relating to India, but he justified the import duties as being necessary for purposes of revenue. The paper-makers replied by enquiring whether the exemption of all cotton goods implied the exemption of paper made entirely from cotton, and whether the duty would be proportionately reduced for paper made partly from cotton. To this the India Office replied by saying that no copy of the Indian Act imposing the import duties had yet reached them, but that, so far as the Secretary of State was aware, no exemptions or reductons of duty on paper as suggested, were proposed when the Bill was before the Indian Legislature. There the matter rests for the present.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	82	30	63	30	5	27	83
Monday, July 16th	3	41	0	88	0	95	0	19
Total	44	23	30	91	31	0	28	02
Total fall to July 16th, 1893	45	98	39	63	39	56	33	40
Total fall to July 16th, 1892	29	81	24	63	25	33	26	60

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 14th July:—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	18	69	21	84	31	80
Friday, July 13th	1	35	1	50	0	85
Total	20	4	23	34	32	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a stand with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·689	Calm	1	94·0	76·4	91	1·80	10·16	+1·10
Agra	29·639	S W	4	94·0	78·2	82	0·09	7·57	−1·30
Cawnpore	29·694	S	3	89·3	77·1	77	0·04	12·07	...
Allahabad	29·633	N N E	3	97·5	74·0	83	1·43	22·30	+11·01
Jhansi	29·668	W	4	88·1	74·7	75	0·01	20·15	+8·45
Jacobabad	29·550	E	6	103·4	83·5	67	...	0·03	−0·67
Karachi	29·642	W S W	19	90·0	75·8	95	0·01	8·76	+6·29
Jeypore	29·992	W S W	4	92·1	75·9	83	..	12·02	+4·52
Ajmere	29·698	W	8	86·9	72·6	88	..	13·52	+6·05
Deesa	29·707	W	8	93·7	74·5	89	0·08	10·08	+2·74
Ahmedabad	29·740	W S W	2	87·2	75·6	93	0·33	26·13	...
Bhuj	29·736	W	17	83·9	74·9	86	...	13·60	+8·17
Rajkot	29·732	W S W	8	85·9	73·7	85	1·14	30·74	+18·21
Veraval	29·745	W	8	?	?	91	0·24	21·51	...
Neemuch	29·735	S W	9	83·7	71·7	87	...	3·34	+4·31
Indore	29·722	N W	4	81·0	72·1	93	0·12	9·91	−1·53
Saugor	29·697	Calm	3	82·5	72·8	87	0·19	36·46	+21·36
Jubbulpore	29·657	N	3	85·4	76·1	83	...	24·45	+5·51
Hoshangabad	29·703	W	2	82·3	74·7	93	...	21·33	+4·86
Khandwa	29·721	W	2	85·7	73·2	93	...	14·40	+3·29
Raipur	29·628	N E	4	83·3	74·6	84	...	16·67	−0·36
Nagpur	29·651	N N W	8	88·3	75·1	79	...	13·90	−3·68
Amraoti	29·699	W	8	84·6	73·8	77	...	13·44	+0·19
Akola	29·729	W	10	88·5	73·2	86	0·08	7·78	−3·90
Surat	29·755	N N W	17	87·9	74·9	93	1·43	29·21	+9·67
Malegaon	29·774	W S W	11	88·4	70·7	95	0·42	6·03	−1·58
Bombay	29·787	W N W	13	85·1	75·1	94	0·36	27·97	−9·42
Poona	29·807	S W	9	78·6	68·9	99	1·37	9·28	+0·71
Aurangabad	29·802	W	6	89·3	68·2	89	0·16	4·89	...
Sholapur	29·805	W	9	88·7	70·5	88	1·25	2·73	−4·56
Ratnagiri	29·822	W N W	8	83·9	73·4	93	3·25	55·45	+1·26
Belgaum	29·818	W	27	74·2	66·8	91	0·07	20·02	+3·33
Goa	29·840	N W	14	83·9	74·0	91	1·87	41·93	...
Karwar	29·856	W N W	4	81·2	75·0	87	1·43	41·88	−18·37
Mangalore	29·874	N W	2	83·8	72·9	91	0·70	53·51	−2·31
Calicut	29·840	Calm	3	83·2	76·1	94	0·11	51·47	+2·70
Cochin	29·901	Calm	1	83·2	75·2	93	0·24	34·93	−6·39
Bangalore	29·880	W S W	8	79·2	65·2	88	0·08	6·21	+0·51
Secunderabad	29·779	W	11	86·1	69·9	88	0·41	4·12	−4·33
Masulipatam	29·749	W N W	8	85·9	73·4	88	0·22	6·72	−1·93
Bellary	29·831	W	13	88·9	72·4	78	0·71	1·42	−0·81
Cuddapah	29·852	Calm	1	91·0	73·7	89	1·25	8·51	+2·44
Madras	29·703	S W	8	89·0	74·5	82	0·05	2·40	−1·61
Coimbatore	29·847	S W	7	90·4	70·8	78	..	0·87	−1·16
Trichinopoly	29·843	W S W	8	93·6	80·3	58	...	3·51	+1·19
Negapatam	29·831	S W	10	86·6	79·8	67	...	6·13	−2·35
Colombo	29·860	S W	15	84·0	77·5	77	0·25	12·17	+1·25
Aden	29·781	S W	19	87·8	82·3	61	...	..	−0·01

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·75 (11·25); G. T. H.=0·03 (31·01); St. G. H.=0·95 (31·05); C. P.=0·36 (27·97).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Deesa, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to fresh at Bhuj, Akola, Bombay, Goa, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Akola, and 14 at Goa and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° below the normal at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Madras, while the minimum temperature variations continue to be steadily within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temprature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Bellary, Sholapur, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Indore, and at Delhi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. About two inches of rain has fallen at Goa (1·87") and Delhi (1·80"), between one and two inches at Rajkot, Surat, Sholapur, Poona, Karwar and Cuddapah, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Karachi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Indore, Saugor, Akola, Bombay, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Raipur, and as it appears to be approaching the Central Provinces, the wheather there and over the greater part of the country is unsettled. Conditions continue to be favourable for rain in almost all districts.

July 15.

The pressure changes have been very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Gujarat, Lower Sind and at Surat, a brisk fall at Raipur and a moderate to slight rise or fall in either direction elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly to to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Jabalpore and Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj, and Aden. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Karachi, 20 at Rajkot and 18 at Akola. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Negaptam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts. About two inches of rain has fallen at Karachi (2·10"), and Karwar (1·86"), between one and two inches at Masulipatam, Banglore and Cochin, about an inch at Jubulpore and Goa, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval Indore, Saugor,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

No later market advices than those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date are to hand; but the following figures, omitted from Reuter's telegrams of Friday have been received meantime:—The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,890,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters less than the previous week's estimate. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 120,000 bales less, at 2,590,000 bales; and that of East Indians 21,000 bales less, at 240,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was 2,000 bales less, at 6,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	7,35,592
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	2,21,488
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	1,153,394
Government Securities	Inc.	"	7,61,160
Other Authorized "	Nil.		*Nil*
Loans	Dec.	"	2,020,191
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Inc.	"	3,08,361
Balances with other Banks	"	"	71,692
Cash.....	Dec.	"	1,97,523

The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, showed, at some 171¾ lakhs, only the slight decrease of about two lakhs when the Bank closed on Friday evening for the holiday, compared with its state at the end of the previous week, although there had meantime been considerable movement in several of the items included in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day. As indicating an increased demand for accommodation in some directions, there had been withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 11¼ lakhs; while Bills Discounted had increased by three lakhs; but, on the other hand, there had again been a large decrease, say, of 20¾ lakhs, in Loans—making a diminution of 51 lakhs in the fortnight—the net result being a gain to the Balance of 5¼ lakhs in the items which go to show the position of the trade demand for Money. Public Deposits with the Bank had diminished, on the whole, by 5¼ lakhs; and the Bank's holdings of Government Securities had increased by some 7¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Business in this market has been almost at a standstill to-day, exporters having bought nothing; while the Mills have taken only 400 bales, consisting of 200 Bijapore, at Rs. 177-8½; and 100 each of Indore, at Rs. 178½; and Bengal at Rs. 171 per candy; the feeling having been quiet, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower.

Further rain, light in the Bengal and Oomra circles, but heavier than was needed in the Broach and Dhollera circles, is reported by the official telegrams from the districts received this morning. The newly-sown Cotton plants were flourishing in all the districts of the former two circles, though they required more rain at Cawnpore; but in the latter two, especially at Broach, where the fall to date had been over 29½ inches, against an average of 24 inches for June-July, and 44¼ inches for the year, the plants required fine weather though, so far they were flourishing.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers, in a steady market, *Red Delhi* being quoted 1 anna per cwt. higher. We now quote:

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	5 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	3 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	14 0	"
Red Delhi.....	"	3	7 6	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	14 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	12 0	"
Hard Red.....	"	3	8 0	"

SEEDS.—There has been a return of demand from exporters, and a large business has been reported, in a fine market, *Rapeseed* having advanced one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	8-0-6 to Rs.	8-2-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-5-0 to "	6-6-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-3-0 to "	6-4-0 "
Do. Red do.	"	6-2-0 to "	6-5-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,011 bales.
Wheat.....	3,430 cwts.
Linseed	2,395 "
Poppyseed	502 "
Groundnuts	1,012 "
Castorseed.....	557 "
Rice	1,203 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet, with nothing doing. Rates are unchanged, but there are no takers of tonnage in any position.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 0⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 7/8d. for three months, with a quiet feeling, and the business passing either way has been small. A little forward Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 0⅛d., and some ready at 1s. 0 25-32d.; also some three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 0 7/8d. From Calcutta we hear that rates opened there at 1s. 0 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16d. for six months' sight Credits, and later on 1s. 0 13-16d. and 1s. 0 31-32 to 1s. 1d. were quoted, so apparently there is more business doing there than here; but we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 0 25-32 to 1s. 0 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 0 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 0 7-8 to 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·35¼ to ⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 9-16 for Fours for money, and 103¼ for Account; but rates advanced 1-16 to 1-8 per cent., and a further 1-16 before closing, the market leaving off steady at 103⅜, and 103 11-16 in the two positions, respectively; 102 5-8 having been the closing price for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market re-opened after the holiday with some further upward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 115 in Colaba Lands Mill; of Rs. 25 in Imperial; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 each in Central India, and David; of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, Maneckji Petit, Oriental, Queen, and Western India; of Rs. 7½ in City of Bombay; of Rs. 5 each in Framji Petit, Hindustan, Howard and Bullough, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold at our revised quotations. Mahuva Press shares are Rs. 10 higher; Mofussil and New Berar, Rs. 5 higher; Volkarts are Rs. 20 down. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the others; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 15.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 13, compared with the Statement of July 7, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	July 7. Rs.	July 13 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	51,37,084	44,01,492
Do. do. at Branches	40,40,315	42,61,803
Other Deposits	2,79,54,030	2,63,00,036
Post Bills	5,482	5,813
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,56,024	36,87,815
Rs. ..	5,50,92,995	5,38,57,674
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	96,12,601	1,03,73,761
Cash Credits on do. do.	68,57,190	66,98,389
Loans do. do. do.	1,31,05,612	1,10,85,421
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	78,80,977
Bills Discounted and purchased	75,75,616	6,80,611
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,601		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000		
	3,95,601	2,85,000
Stamps &c.	16,784	3,95,601
Bullion	..	16,776
Cash Balances, with other Banks...	1,41,843	2,13,535
Cash and Currency Notes	1,73,84,748	1,71,87,220
Rs. ..	5,50,92,995	5,38,57,674

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT—ELLIOT—June 25, at St Paul's, Avenue-road N.W., the Rev James Arthur Beaumont, M.A., St John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of William Coppard Beaumont, of 10, Westbourne-square, W., to Winifred Alice, younger daughter of Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service.

COWIE—HEWITT—June 25, at St Mary Abbotts' West Kensington, Donald William Gardon Cowie, M.A., Indian Civil Service, second son of the late Hugh Cowie, Esq. Q.C., of Ythandale, Wimbledon Park, to Winifred, only daughter of Thomas Hewitt, Esq., of 9, Queen's Gate, and The Hoe, Lynton, N Devon.

LEICESTER—YOUNG—June 19, at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, Major W F Leicester (Retired) Bengal Army, to Mary Lilian, second daughter of G W Young, Esq., of Branksome Manor, Bournemouth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—July 7, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant H M Browne, 4th Sikhs, of a son.

HOWARD—July 7, at Allahabad, the wife of E Allen-Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

PATERSON—July 13, at 15, Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of C A Paterson, Offg Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission College, of a daughter.

WHISTLER—July 7, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A E Whistler, 2nd (Q O) B L I, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOCKERILL—At Delhi, from enteric fever, Robert C Dockerill, Acting Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Delhi Branch, aged 29 years.

FRANCIS—July 4, at Shillong, Khasia Hills, Assam, of enteric fever, Charles Graham Francis, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 44th Gurkha Rifle Regiment.

HEWER—July 2, at Pollibetta, S Coorg, suddenly, of peritonitis, Arthur A Hewer, M B.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1894.

THE Indian Government's attempt to explain the causes and origin of the Hindu-Mahomedan riots does not commend itself to the Native newspapers. We do not ourselves accept it as a complete explanation, and we looked to the Native papers to supplement it and furnish a fuller elucidation. This surely was a reasonable expectation if the press is, as it ought to be, and as it always itself assumes that it is, in close touch with the people. But the hope has been completely disappointed. The foreign Government has, at least, thrown some light on the difficult question, but the indigenous papers give absolutely none. The *Maratha* tells us indeed that "the general public have eyes to see the truth and courage to fearlessly make it public;" but we wait in vain for them to do so, and the only answer we get is the idle expression "favour shown to the Mahomedans." And we suppose that if the opposite party were asked, we should receive the equally useless reply, "favour shown to the Hindus." But in this connection it is due to the *Sudharak* to note in passing that it has the insight to see, and the honesty to acknowledge, that "the policy of Government is one of strict neutrality and impartiality towards the differing communities," and that it charges partiality only to subordinate executive officers. No doubt, an individual officer, here or there, may have a predilection in favour of Hindus as against Mahomedans, or *vice versa*, and if he allows his prejudice to colour any official act, the papers will do good service by calling attention to the fact. But to return to the causes of the riots. The papers, while rendering no aid towards the solution of the question, show themselves ready to discuss and ridicule the conclusions of the Government of India to any extent. "Foolish," "funny," "childish," "ludicrous," are among the epithets applied to the arguments of that authority.

The *Mantri* varies the phraseology by saying that [illegible] mentions been proclaimed by an old gossip, she would have simply been laughed at and ridiculed;" and the *Prabhakar* observes that "as regards its ways of reasoning, they seem, curiously enough, to be much depraved inasmuch as it is always prone to confound the real causes with the fictions of inventive heads." But the *Poona Vaibhav*, not content, like some of its compeers, with the strong language of weakness, asks the following question: "Who could say if Lord Lansdowne had stayed longer in the country he might not have abolished the telegraph, the railway, and the postal department, inflicted the utmost legal punishment on editors of newspapers, butchered all cows, and cut off the hands and feet of the Hindus and Mahomedans, with which they contended, as all these things contributed to the riots?" And, incredible as it may seem, this passage is immediately preceded by the word "childish" applied to some one else, and immediately followed by the expression, "ridiculous and sorry figure" applied, not to the author of the article himself, but to another writer! After the perusal of this and many other perversions of the Government's reference to the advantage taken, by promoters of disturbance, of the increased means of communication and transit in India, it is refreshing to find in the *Gujarati* the very apt and significant, if not literally correct, remark that "if what took place at Prabhas-Patan had remained unknown, Bombay would never have witnessed any riots at all." The Government's reference to the jealousy existing between the two races is discussed in a similar spirit, without recognition of the well-known fact that in earlier times the Mahomedans had no desire for Western education or for participation in British administration.

Then, on the question of the alleged Hindu revival, the *Maratha* has the following: "We fail to understand wherein Government has discovered the alleged Hindu revival. If religious revival means renewal in religion after indifference and a period of decline, we do not see any signs of such religious awakening in the Hindu nation. On the contrary, indifference, neglect, and decay of the old religion are clearly traceable in the life of the Hindu. Our professors and teachers in colleges and schools are lamenting over the visible decay of religious feeling and the want in our young men of a definite plan of life, based on, and guided by, a faith in a sustaining creed. Even among the orthodox people there are not visible any indications of a religious awakening which the Government speaks of." Our own impressions were to the contrary of this; but on such a question we prefer to rely rather on the testimony of so close an observer, so patient a thinker, and so sound a judge, as Mr. Justice Ranade, who at the Lahore Conference spoke of a "spiritual wave" having swept over the land. He used this expression indeed in terms applying to the North-Western Provinces as he was addressing an audience there, but he proceeded to show that the new life was felt everywhere. Speaking "as a member of the great Hindu community which peoples this land, and forms one-sixth of the human race," he said, "the true test of progress must be seen in signs which show that this vast mass of humanity is being vivified by the sacred fire which burns only to purify and elevate," and he added that both the civil and religious heads of the community are feeling a new responsibility. If Mr. Ranade with his intimate knowledge, and the Government with their extensive means of enquiry, can both see these signs, what is the inference if the *Maratha* cannot? One thing seems clear: either the Native press is not sufficiently in touch with the feelings of the masses to understand the real causes of the riots; or else, having the knowledge, it has not thought fit to divulge it to those to whom, in the best interests of India, it would be most valuable.

PAHANG, which is just far enough away from us not to call for the intervention of the Government of India, is again the scene of internecine disturbances. Pahang is under British protectorate, and the Government of the Straits Settlements must assist in subduing them. Less than two years ago, the country was reduced to order after a rising, headed by a dismissed official, who sought to bring about the Sultan's overthrow. Now comes news of the outbreak of another rebellion of a similar character which has been brewing for the last two months. Passenger-boats on the rivers, caravans on the roads, and every wayside traveller, are stopped and their goods and money seized and confiscated towards the cost of the rising. A powerful outlaw, Si Rahman, heads the rebellion on this occasion, and over a month ago began to rob and murder whomsoever it seemed to his profit to remove. Fretting in exile and almost destitute, it seems he made a bold bid for power and freedom, and made a deadly raid upon Kelantan and the State of Tringannu. This raid and the looting of several trading-boats in the neighbourhood of Tembeling has necessarily placed him on a better footing both in regard to arms and ammunition and in food. He is thus equipped for the chance of a longer chase in the jungle than he otherwise would have been. Though a force of Sikhs has already been sent out against Si Rahman, it is said that the Sultan is anxious to undertake his capture with the aid of his Malay troops. Two years ago, he was not only accused of half-heartedness in dealing with the rebellion, but some settlers went so far as to suggest his sympathy with the ex-Orang Kaya. The leading Singapore paper observes that the Sultan has never hitherto set about such a duty with any zealous disposition for the weal of the State and the protectorate. His demeanour may have changed in that respect it remarks, and if, as it would seem, there is to be reliance placed upon him to do that which is undoubtedly his share of an unpleasant work, his movements will be even more closely watched and criticised than they were about two and-a-half years ago. Until encountered by the Sikhs or the Sultan's troops it is expected that the rebels will confine themselves now, as they did in the late rising, to stopping boats and robbing and occasionally killing unarmed passengers. A traveller correspondent of the *Straits Times* sends to that paper an account of his recent experiences on the way down to Pekan in which he learnt, during a short time he was held in captivity by the rebels, that the old rebels, Rahman, To' Rajah, or Rasu, with his son, Mat Kilau, are the three principal leaders of the new outbreak, which they so successfully commenced by killing almost all the Sikhs at Kuala Tembeling, and that they had already assembled under them at Pulau Tawar a force of six hundred men, all of whom were well and variously armed. It was also asserted by the captors that To' Rajah of Jelai, the most powerful chief in Pahang, had lent them his countenance and was actually on his way to Pulau Tawar to meet the rebel headmen and make common cause with them. This is considered to be the most serious [illegible]. During the first outbreak a similar story about To' Rajah was widely circulated and as widely believed. To' Rajah's name, we are told, is the war-cry of every Pahang rebel, but beyond the bare statement which is naturally made by the ex-Orang Kaya and his followers so as to induce people to believe that they mean business and have influential support there is, it is hoped, nothing more this time to be apprehended from the story spread by the rebels. To' Rajah, it is urged, knows perfectly well that he has everything to lose and nothing to gain by espousing the cause of the other side; and as he has the lesson, recently taught to the ex-Orang Kaya and the other leading rebels, now before his mind, it is considered unlikely that To' Rajah will countenance the proceedings of the rebels. Indeed, hopes are entertained that he will co-operate with the Sultan in his efforts to quell the rising. The plan of operations against Si Rahman has not been made public. But it is no ordinary method that will effect the capture, says our Singapore contemporary. Si Rahman or the ex-Orang Kaya of Samantan is, by his wanderings in the Ulu and experiences in exile in Tringannu, virtually now half Sakei and a thorough jungle tracker. It is necessary that his tracks shall be followed without any deviation whatsoever until he be encountered. Unless it be so, or if he be followed for a little and the chase then given up as hopeless, since it stands to reason that Si Rahman will merely seclude himself in some jungle retreat and there remain until such a lapse of time as when he may make another raid. If it were plain fighting he would be overthrown in a twinkling, for a well-trained Sikh is as good as two Malays any day of the week.

THE China papers bring details of the attack on two American ladies in Canton, in consequence of which it was deemed necessary, a month ago, to send two British gunboats to that port. It appears that Miss Begler and Miss Halverstone, both qualified medical missionaries, connected with what is known as the "Band of Brethren," an American Mission Agency, were walking in Honam, when they came across a Chinaman evidently in a dying condition on the side of the road. They raised him and procured a cup of tea, while one of the ladies applied her smelling salts to the man's nostrils and conversed with him. The man so far revived as to be able to walk a few yards with support. While conveying him to a sampan with the intention of placing him in the hospital, some Chinese who had gathered round asked whether anything had been administered to him by the "foreign women." When they learned that something had been done for the man they speedily made demonstrations of resentment. Unfortunately, the man died, and the crowd became turbulent. Miss Belger was stabbed in the thigh, and Miss Halverstone was jostled about, receiving several severe bruises. Ultimately the two ladies found refuge, one in the shop of a friendly Chinaman, the other at the customs station. The mission house was surrounded by a riotous mob, and although the harbour-master sent a steam-launch to carry them away they elected to remain within the mission house. Shortly afterwards the mob dispersed, and there is little fear of any fresh outbreak there. But from the Kiang-yin Hills, on the Yangtze, comes another complaint of Chinese abuse of American missionaries. There are thirteen settlements in the hills, and three months ago, a deputation of the Southern Presbyterian missionaries went there, and received an apparently cordial welcome. A large number of houses were offered for rent, some of which were unsuitable for chapel purposes, or not situated in a desirable location, but in a few weeks very eligible premises were secured, outside the East Gate, in a quiet neighbourhood. The neighbours called—many of them men of high respectability—and one night an address of welcome was made by a delegation who declared that "from the highest to the lowest there was no one who was not glad that a chapel and dispensary would be opened in that place." The missionaries enclosed the site for their chapel, but the local gentry presented a petition against the erection of the chapel, and the Mandarin issued a proclamation forbidding building on the plot. Further, the services of a body of men were engaged to pull down the mud-wall surrounding, the site of the proposed chapel. Anti-foreign placards were posted in the neighbourhood, and finally the Presbyterian missionaries had to leave the place. Concerning this treatment they are naturally much distressed, especially as the French Roman Catholic missionaries have a large cathedral, at Kiang-yin, and no less than thirty-seven chapels in the district. They have complained to the Consular authorities, but it is not probable they will much improve their prospects thereby.

OFFICERS of the Indian Army, who go home to compete for the Staff College, are rewarded for their pains by being placed on the English rate of pay during their residence at the College, thereby losing nearly fifty per cent. of what they would otherwise have received. They do something better in foreign countries. In no other army in the world would obstacles be placed in the way of military officers making themselves sufficiently efficient to pass such a test as that of the Staff College. We are glad to hear that a member of Parliament, Mr. Rentoul, has consented to ask Mr. Fowler a question on the subject. That the right hon. gentleman will consent to the removal of this discouragement is, perhaps, too much to ask; but no harm will be done by calling attention to the matter

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COREAN EMBROGLIO.

A NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS KILLED.

FRENCH FATHERS MENACED.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The *Times'* correspondent at Chemulpo telegraphs that fresh trouble has occurred in the locality of the recent rising in Corea.

A number of Christians have been killed, and the safety of the French Fathers is menaced by the mob.

A gunboat has been sent to protect the Christians and the missionaries.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN COREA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 16.

The Russian press, in discussing the situation in Corea, point out that it is the common interest of England and Russia to prevent war with China and Japan, but declare that Russia will be prejudiced if the Corean difficulty is settled by England's intervention alone.

A NEW BARONET.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the honour of a Baronetcy upon Dr. John Williams, M.D., the Accoucheur to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York.

EXTENSION OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 16.

There is a general extension of the cholera epidemic in Russia.

Considerable alarm prevails in St. Petersburg, where three hundred deaths took place from cholera during the past week.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF THE LEGHORN JOURNALIST.

ROME, JULY 15.

An Anarchist, named Lucchesi, who is suspected to be the murderer of Signor Bandi, the editor of a newspaper published at Leghorn, was arrested in Corsica, to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

ACT XXVII. OF 1870.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Act 27 of 1870 is now being considered by the Government of India, with a view of revising certain sections, if necessary.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1842-43.

The results of the conversion of the Four Per Cent. Loan remain practically unaltered. Some lakhs, however, are daily received, but it is still anticipated that no great demands will be made till within a few days of closing.

MR. GALE'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. Gale's negotiations with the Madras Railway, for sanction to construct his branch line, will be completed shortly; and it is anticipated that the Government of India will raise no objection, if the local Government approves of the scheme.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

It is now stated officially that the Government of India's reply to the Madras Chamber of Commerce left Simla, this morning, and the text will be made public in due course.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is stated that, at the commencement of the Calcutta session, valuations in the Tariff Bill will certainly be revised in certain particulars.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Cubitt takes over his appointment at the end of the present month, and when the Foreign Office staff re-organization comes into force, the post of the Foreign Office attache is likely to be abolished, the Second Assistant Secretary being appointed instead.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Detailed reports that have appeared in various papers, relating to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour, are not yet to be relied upon. Nothing whatever is settled beyond the fact that the Commander-in-Chief will be present at the Lahore durbar, and inspect one or two military stations on the frontier. Orders were only given, this morning, for the final sketch of his Excellency's tour, and this will be submitted for the Commander-in-Chief's approval almost immediately. It is practically decided that Sir George White will inspect the various military stations in the North-West Provinces and Bengal, *en route* to Calcutta, in addition to those in the Punjab.

THE BAREILLY MEMORIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, JULY 16.

The inquiry into the Bareilly memorial, under the directions of the Government of India commenced to-day, by the Divisional Commissioner. Five thousand Hindus collected in the compound of the Commissioner's court. After examining about fifty Hindus, who supported the memorial, the Commissioner was satisfied, that it emanated from the people of Bareilly. The inquiry was postponed till the 19th instant. Mr. Bishannaraindas appeared for the memorialists.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Formosa arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Japan (extra) left here to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat arrived here this morning.

The mail steamer Bombay from China and Surat from Bombay arrived.

The mail steamer Massilia from Aden arrived.

SINGAPORE, JULY 14.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Reales	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85 1-16
Bar Silver	29 5-8

BREACHES ON THE HARNAI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

The breaks on the Harnai Railway, at the Mud Gorge, have been repaired, and traffic resumed.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Proposals for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Bill will be dealt with by the Government of India immediately.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

The Gohna Lake rose over twenty feet last week. Percolation has greatly increased. There is now a heavy rush of water passing off in this way. The rivers in the neighbourhood of Gilgit have risen above their average height, sweeping away several cantilever bridges, rendering communication precarious for a few days.

DECORATIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer decoration for officers of long service will be issued in India shortly, the local Governments having been asked to send in the names. The qualifying period for the medal is eighteen years.

THE TWO MISSING TRAVELLERS.

Advices from Srinagar state that Messrs. Phelps and Church, who were missing, are safe.

A BOATING FATALITY AT BENARES.

A fatal boating accident occurred at Benares. A boat, containing a wedding party, sank, resulting in thirty persons being drowned.

COLONEL SYMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

Colonel Symons still lies in a most precarious condition. Paralysis of the throat continues, and the worst fears are entertained.

CRICKET AT GANESHKHIND.

Owing to rain and the state of the ground, the match put down for Ganeshkhind for to-day had to be postponed.

MOHURRAM IN THE JUNAGADH STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JULY 16.

The Mohurram festival passed off peacefully at Patan and other places in the Junagadh territory.

COMMISSARIAT CLERKS AND EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As several letters have lately appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, commenting on certain points in the administration of the department under my control, I shall esteem it a courtesy if you will kindly afford me space for the following few lines:—

"One Interested" complains that my object is not apparent "in asking the clerks already in the service to submit to examination." If "One Interested" will refer to para. 122, Army Regulations India, Vol. V., he will see that the examination he refers to is ordered by the Government of India, and that, even if I had the desire—which I have not—I have not the power to exempt clerks serving in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of a rule laid down by Government for the whole of India. I am not concerned to defend the action of the Government of India in ordering these examinations, but I imagine that the Indian tax-payer will not quarrel with regulations which protect his pocket by ensuring that only those men who by diligent application obtain a thorough knowledge of their work shall receive promotion.

Referring to the latter portion of his letter, I will only say that I am quite as anxious as "One Interested" can possibly be to place in the hands of every clerk in the department a list showing the position of each man according to his grade. This, however, I cannot do until I receive sanction to a proposition, now before the Government of India, for separating the administrative from the executive clerical grades, as is done in other Presidencies; but until this takes place "One Interested" can easily ascertain his own standing if he is a clerk in the department by enquiry in the usual manner. If any clerks have been passed over for promotion it is either because they have failed in their examination, or because they have been reported upon as unfit for promotion by the Chief Commissariat Officers under whom they are serving, and therefore the remarks of "One Interested" about patronage and nepotism—putting aside their bad taste—require no comment.

Your correspondent "Vox Populi" makes some rather astonishing statements, which I trust your readers will not take too seriously. He asserts *inter alia* that "in the year 1892-93 the charges for passage money of clerks transferred to Aden amounted to Rs. 10,150." As a matter of fact, in the year mentioned by him only five clerks were sent to Aden, while a similar number were brought from Aden to Bombay. I have not the figures of the amounts paid for the conveyance of these men in my office, nor do I intend to put my officers to the trouble of compiling and sending them to me until the statement of "Vox Populi" that a thousand rupees a trip was paid by Government, receives a little more corroboration, to say nothing of the fact that advantage is taken whenever possible to send men by Government steamers without cost to the State.

"Vox Populi" is of opinion that the system of transfers in the Commissariat Department should be the same as that in force in the various civil departments of Government, and that men should be allowed to remain as long as they like at favourite stations, of course, foregoing promotion. This would, no doubt, be a very comfortable arrangement for all concerned, especially for clerks at Aden, but unfortunately Government are under the impression that the Commissariat is a Military Department, and that it is not exactly conducive to military efficiency to allow men who may any day be called upon for field service to "take root" in Bombay. Transfers are made as seldom as the welfare of the public service will admit, and I have reduced the number of moves to the lowest limit possible consistent with efficiency. "Vox Populi," in your issue of the 6th instant, states that "the transfer of the sanctioning powers of the Commissary-General for sanctioning Commissariat contracts to the Commanding Officers of the Districts have proved a thorough success," and then proceeds to deduce that the abolition of my office would be an equally successful measure. I am sorry to be obliged to throw cold water on any scheme for financial reform, but I am afraid I must inform "Vox Populi" that my powers of sanctioning contracts have not been transferred to Officers Commanding Districts; at least, if so, I have not heard of it.—Yours, &c.,

T. F. HOBDAY, Lt.-Col.,
Commissary-General.

Poona, July 15.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. Holmes, Dr. Hutchison, Mr. Thomas King, Mr. H. Watson, Mr. D. L. Miller, Mrs. Rowley and two children, Mrs. Torrie and two children, Mr. J. H. L. Drummie, Mr. G. Allan, Miss Richards, Mrs. Roper, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Savage, infant and two children, Mr. S. Cotton, Mr. A. G. Fellowes, Mr. A. Greenboam, Mr. Seville, Mr. J. Cockburn.

From Gibraltar: Lieut.-Col. W. Jervis, R. A.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. Grierson Jackson, Mr. F. H. Cumberlege, Sultan Ahmed Khan, Mr. W. A. Gayer, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Loch, Major Torrie, Mr. D. F. Aidis, Mr. G. A. Patten, Mr. P. Vaux, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. Macconochy, Mr. W. M. Stewart, Col. G. M. Curzon, Mr. H. R. Molanes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rickie, Miss Rickie, Mrs. L. C. Forbes, Mr. H. S. Cholmeley, Major-Gen. Sir E. Collen, Dr. Moore.

For Kurrachee—Miss Emmett, Mr. R. D. Perceval, Major More Nisbett.

For Madras—Mr. and Mas. Connor and infant, Major Sewell, Mr. F. M. Read, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. J. H. Stone, Mr. Bosworth Smith.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The first Saturday in July is now by common consent set apart for the Amateur Athletic Championship meeting, which is held in different parts of the country, as each summer returns. Thus in 1892 the gathering took place in London, and last year Northampton was the rendezvous. This July the ground at Fartown, near Huddersfield, will be used, and as Huddersfield has for many years possessed an excellent and well-managed athletic festival of its own, I have no doubt that the arrangements will leave nothing to be desired. To be one of the athletic champions of England is no barren honour. The first prizes are but small gold medals and the second silver medals, but these tokens are highly valued. The best men in the world have competed for these emblems, and are prepared to do so to-day—a fact which demonstrates beyond all question that the honour of being a recognised champion is held in boundless esteem for its own sake. There are several aspects of these championship meetings which to me are typical of the true spirit of sport. And first of all, I am pleased that they are confined to amateurs, and mostly genuine amateurs. I have no feeling against professional pedestrians—other than that which they have justly earned—but I feel that in these days we should be very careful to preserve a healthy amateurism in our sports and pastimes. In some of them the amateur has been well-nigh crushed out of existence. Again, at these championship carnivals there is no class distinction. On the path every man is equal. Merit is the only passport to the good opinion of the spectators. Differences of race are not allowed to intervene. England has been forced to acknowledge ere now that representatives of Russia, America, and other countries have been superior to our own gladiators. No man has ever been debarred because he is a "coloured person." Blackmen and foreigners have been treated with the same impartiality as Britishers. The equality of the competitors from a social point of view is recognised by everybody, and the only distinctions conferred are those won by the candidates and recognised by the judges. The idea of all men on one mark with merit as the only test likes me well.

EARLY CHAMPIONSHIP GATHERINGS.

The history of the rise of athletics is covered in the last thirty odd years. With that, however, I am not concerned at the present writing. Suffice it to say that in 1866 there were no fewer than 100 meetings held in different parts of England. Rivalry was so ample and so keen that in this year of grace the Amateur Athletic Club was founded for the purpose of initiating and conducting an annual amateur championship gathering. An amateur was then defined as: "Any gentleman who has never competed in an open competition, or for public money, or for admission money, or with professionals for a prize, or public money, and who has never at any period of his life taught or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; nor is a mechanic artizan, or labourer." This definition has since been broadened. With the growth of athletics among the masses, the latter clause was necessarily swept away, but the spirit of the former section is rightly preserved. The programme of the first championship meeting, held on March 23, 1866, was much on the lines of the Inter-University sports, and the gathering was for thirteen or fourteen years accustomed to follow the battles of the rival blues on the track. Of course, this gave the cap-and-gown young men a great advantage over all others, for they were then in the pink of condition, whereas ordinary folk had by no means completed their training. There were 61 competitors at this first gathering, of whom no fewer than 33 came from the universities and public schools. I should add that the venue was the Beaufort House grounds in London, and that there was nothing remarkable in the performances save that T. G. Little and J. H. T. Roupel, both Cambridge men, tied at 5ft. 9in. for the high jump, which stood as the record for five years. In 1868, the championships took place in the middle of June, and were held for the last time at Beaufort House. On this occasion, E. J. Colbeck, a name which may not be generally known to athletic adults now, did a wonderful performance in the quartar-mile championship. He was a tall and powerful man with a very long and perfectly natural stride. Travelling at a great pace Colbeck made all the running and was winning easily when a wandering sheep strayed on to the path, and with the average intelligence of its kind remained standing until Colbeck cannoned against it and broke its leg. On went Colbeck notwithstanding this mishap, and did the distance in 50 2-5 seconds—a record which was not lowered for thirteen years. So that you see in those days there were some rare runners. Colbeck may be taken as the first Englishman, at any rate, who ever tried to sprint for the whole of a quarter-of-a-mile.

GATHERING CLOUDS.

With the extension of athletics the "mechanic, artisan, and labourer question" came to the front, for all classes were seen on the path. Owing to the want of strong governing bodies—for human nature is weak—all sorts of malpractices crept in, and at the championship meeting in 1879 there were but 25 competitors. The artisans and their artifices were barred, for of the 25, 17 belonged to the universities. The sport was so poor as to be regarded as a farce, and the London Athletic Club arranged another championship meeting held on June 14 on their own Stamford Bridge ground, which had been opened rather more than two years before. There were 41 competitors, but these did not include a single young gentleman then keeping terms at Oxford or Cambridge. At this gathering an important innovation was made, as medals were instituted for making standard time. In other words, any competitor who covered half-a-mile in 2mins. 1sec., and a mile in 4mins. 30secs, was entitled to a bronze medal for so doing, even if he were not first or second in the race. The custom has continued to this day, and is excellent, because it tends to ensure a higher all-round standard. It was at this meeting of the irreconcileable that the Worcester Wonder, W. G. George, first ran at a championship, and he won both the one and five miles.

THE A. A. A.

Of course, such a high-handed proceeding as this was not to the liking of the swells. The old Amateur Athletic Club fixed the championships for March 22, 1880. This meeting never took place, because the Universities declined to regard it as official or as grappling with the state of affairs which had arisen. The Universities advocated the formation of an Amateur Athletic Association. The Presidents of the Oxford and Cambridge clubs called a conference of the organisations concerned. The proceedings took place at Oxford, and on that day, April 24, 1880, the Amateur Athletic Association was founded. The present Earl of Jersey was elected president, and Mr. Montagu Shearman, an athletic-loving barrister, honorary secretary. Ever since 1880 the A. A. A. has been all powerful, and has had the sole management of the championships. At this memorable Oxford conference there were 27 delegates. It was agreed that the Championship meeting should take place in the summer, and be held in rotation in London, the Midlands, and the North, and that it should be open to all persons who had never competed for money. This meant the admission of the mechanic, the artisan, and the labourer, over whose position all the pother had really arisen. To hold the annual championship was one of the objects for which the Association was founded, and this it has most jealously done.

THE YANKEE WONDER.

The championship meeting of 1881 will ever be remembered by those interested in athletics, for no fewer than 12,000 people went to the Acton Lower Grounds, Birmingham, to see the best athletes the world could produce. Such a "gate" at that time was unheard of. This was the year of the first visit of Laurence Eugene Myers, probably the finest runner who ever put on a pair of pumps. Myers won the quarter-mile in the marvellous time of 48 3-5secs., and thus set back the figures made by Colbeck under circumstances already referred to. I must, however, say that on June 7, 1877, Jack Shearman tied Colbeck's performance, and Myers did 49 4-5secs. at Stamford Bridge, on June 25, 1881. These facts, however, only enhance Colbeck's record. Myers was not the first "foreigner" who had won at these gatherings, for we must not forget the Russian runner, L. Junker, who sprinted as if he were bandy-legged, whereas he was not. Junker was a "bulky foreigner," for he was fat, flat-footed, and ungainly, but he could travel. His very opposite was Myers. I never saw a man so designed by Nature for a runner as Myers. I can see him now. He was a lank, lean, long-legged, sallow-looking stripling, standing about 5ft. 8in. I need hardly say that he carried no superfluous flesh—not an ounce—when I tell you that he only weighed 8st. His body was small, and his legs long out of all proportion. He generally ran in a very light-coloured costume, and had a little piece of Turkey-red twill tied round his head. This streamed out behind, and made his appearance quite picturesque, for the colour lent warmth and tone to a dark countenance, and his sober-hued jersey and pants. He moved like a deer, and as he warmed to his work his stride lengthened. Indeed, it lengthened when most runners contracted through Nature being exhausted. He was a wonderful goer at any distance under a mile. Thus in his prime Myers covered 120 yards in 13½secs., 300 yards in 31 3-8secs., 350 yards in 36 4-5secs., 400 yards in 43 5-8secs., 440 yards in 48 4-5secs., 500 yards in 58secs., 600 yards in 1m. 11 2-5sec., 660 yards in 1m. 22secs., and 1000 yards in 2m. 13secs.

"DARKY" WHARTON.

The championship meeting of 1886 at Stamford Bridge will be remembered for its heat, if for nothing else. But that year is memorable from the fact that Wharton won the 100 yards. Cowie, a little and good sprinter, who had been champion, had broken down in training, and with Wharton, James, of New South of Wales, Ritchie, of Bradford, and Wood, the Norfolk farmer, in the list, an excellent and open race was promised. Although well connected with good British families, Wharton had African blood in his veins, for he was born at Accra on the West coast of Africa, and came to England in 1875 for the purpose of being educated. Wharton was a very unassuming amateur, and was the victor in numerous races in 1884 and in 1885. He defeated Cowie, and receiving 24 yards from Myers in a "quarter" at Stoke, won by 12 yards in 49secs. Early in 1886 he beat Cowie in a 100 yards scratch contest, which induced him to run for the championship. When he turned out in this event he defeated the competitors in his heat by over six yards in 10secs., and in the magnificent struggle for the final he vanquished C. G. Wood by a yard, with Ritchie a foot away third, and the time was again 10secs. Next year Wharton again defeated Wood for the 100 yards championship. A little while after Wharton turned professional, and captured a great Sheffield Handicap. Wharton was a man with a long-bounding action, and a really extraordinary turn of pace. At one time he was anxious to run any man in the world 120 yards for £500 a-side.

DAFT, THE "TIMBER-TOPPER."

About this time—1886—C. F. Daft, junior, was in the hey-day of his success as the amateur champion hurdler. Hurdle-racing has always been a peculiarly amateur sport. The Universities and the town of Nottingham have between them supplied most of our famous hurdlers. Nottingham can boast of such as C. J. Spencer, S. W. Widdowson, S. F. Bestow, Frank Cleaver, C. W. Gowthorpe, and C. F. Daft—and all of them, except poor Cleaver, are still alive and well. It was Cleaver who suggested to young Daft—the nephew of the famous "Dicky"—that he should turn his attention to hurdle-racing. He did so, and at length Val Hunter told him that he ought to try for the championship. This he did in 1885, with the result that Daft won in 16 3-5secs. In 1886 he turned up at Stamford Bridge and won in 16secs. which thus equalled the record of Jackson and Palmer, the University men. Contending that the record of these gentlemen had been made downhill, Daft applied to the A. A. A. for the record medal, but his request was refused. C. J. Spencer, of Nottingham, was the first man to "fly" the hurdles, for measuring his strides between the obstacles to a nicety, he tucked up one leg as he rose to the hurdles, and literally walked over them. Daft always calculated that he took three 6ft.-strides between each hurdle, and that at each bound over the timber he cleared 16ft. To do this should be the great object of every hurdler. Daft was certainly one of the best "timber-toppers" that ever we had, although Godfrey Shaw is exceedingly smart. Shaw competed at this 1886 meeting in the hurdle race. After that he went to New Zealand, and was credited with doing some marvellous feats in the Colonies—performances he was a long time in reproducing on his return to the mother-country.

TO-DAY'S GATHERING.

Space fails me to tell you of the dashing Wood, who used to train himself on his farm in Norfolk, and of the flying Tindall, who in 1889 ran the quarter-mile in the record time of 48¼secs., and the half-mile in 1 min. 56 2-5seconds. There have been many champions of whom I could discourse. I must conclude with a reference to to-day's sport. It is just possible that some of the Yale University athletes now on a visit to England may compete at Huddersfield, but we have no New Zealand or American team in the sense that we had in 1892 and 1891. In 1892 there were 82 starters, but this number fell to 54 last year. Let us hope that we shall improve upon 54 to-day. C. A. Bradley, who has been the 100 yards champion for two years, is likely to gain the honour for the third time. Last July he did 10sec. against a slight hill and breeze, and no one can yet extend him. He is the best sprinter England has ever had. E. C. Bredin emulated the deeds of Elborough, Myers, and Tindall in 1893 by securing the quarter and half-mile, the former in the best time ever achieved in a championship. Bredin has been running well this spring, although he has been recently beaten on handicap terms. Still, he should win at Fartown. As I have already said in these articles, Bacon is the best miler seen since George, and only the other day the ex-soldier ran a mile in time which was within 1-5th of a second of his figures last July, when he won by ten yards. Godfrey Shaw took the hurdles in 1893 in 16 2-5sec.—an event which was foreshadowed in 1892 by the splendid race he made with Bulger, the winner, Batger, the New Zealander, being third. H. Watkins, of the Walthamstow Harriers, is sure to find severe opponents in Thomas and Crossland for the four miles race. Watkins, a young man, who is a native of Coventry, was the first man home this year in the Southern Cross Country Championship, and only on Monday last ran an excellent second to Bacon in a severe five miles race at a meeting promoted by the Spartan Harriers. Watkins is a young man who deserves to succeed. Curtis is without a serious rival in the walking line. Fine weather is alone wanted for an enjoyable day.

THE MONSOON.

THE south wall of the Marootee Temple, belonging to Narayan Mohandas, at Chinch Bunder 1st Road, suddenly collapsed on the 14th instant, on account of the heavy rain. Fortunately no one was injured by the fall.—The roof of a house belonging to Balkrishna Bapooji, at Khattarali, collapsed on the 13th instant.—The east-end wall of a two-storeyed house at Ripon Road fell in on Sunday evening. The tenants vacated the premises some days ago, on being informed about its dilapidated condition.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nurani, Captain John Carson, which entered the harbour, on the 14th instant, from Rangoon, experienced fine weather except between Mount Delly and Vingorla, when there was heavy rain and squalls.—The s. s. Arapahoe, Captain J Simpson, which arrived on the 14th inst., from Cardiff, experienced fair weather.—The Bombay and Persia S.N. Co.'s s.s. Henry Bolckow, under the command of Captain G. Jourdain, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant. She experienced south-west monsoon.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived here on the 14th instant, from Karachi. She encountered south-west monsoon until 100 miles from Bombay, when sea wind and swells considerably modified, with a mild monsoon and little or no sea, accompanied by showers of rain.—The same company's s. s. Goalpara, Captain H. W. Watt, which entered the harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, experienced during the voyage south-west monsoon weather.—The English mail-steamer Assam, Captain T. Leigh, which came in on Sunday morning from Aden, had moderate monsoon and fine weather.—The s. s. Indrani, Captain F. L. Burkitt, arrived in port yesterday from Newport. She met with usual monsoon and light weather approaching the land.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 15.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY, JULY 16.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	78·4
Noon	75·7
4 p.m.	76·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON the return, from privilege leave, of Mr. Hosking Judicial Commissioner in Burma, Mr. Aston will be appointed Additional Recorder, to assist in clearing off the arrears that have unavoidably accumulated in the Recorder's Court. Mr. Aston's appointment will last for a few weeks only.

A COMMITTEE has been assembled to report upon Lansdowne, with a view to seeing whether that station can receive the 9th Gurkha Rifles who at present are stationed at Lucknow, much to the disadvantage of the regiment.

THE quinquennial report showing the progress of the Dufferin Fund for the years 1889-93 will shortly be issued by the Central Committee. The report will be purely statistical.

THERE is a good deal of speculation as to the General Officer who will be chosen to command the Hindustan Army, when the change in the presidential system is made. Among the latest names mentioned is that of Lieutenant-General H. Rowlands, V.C., lately Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and now commanding at Edinburgh.

SOME ten thousand persons are now employed on relief-works in the Saugor and Damoh districts, of whom four-fifths belong to Saugor. Plentiful rain fell in both districts last week, and prices are stationary. There is some distress in the Tipperah district of Bengal, where over three thousand persons are receiving gratuitous relief.

AT the Lahore durbar all the Punjab chiefs will assemble, and the Maharaja of Kashmir will be present. There will be a concentration of the Punjab and Kashmir Imperial Service troops to the number of upwards of five thousand. The durbar will be the most imposing ceremonial of late years in India.

So far as at present settled the Viceroy will leave Simla about October 24, arriving at Dharmsala on the 27th. He will then proceed direct to Quetta, arriving there on November 3; and after visiting the Khojak will journey to Karachi, which should be reached about November 10. His Excellency will reach Rawalpindi on November 17, and Peshawar on the 20th. A visit will thence be made to Ali Musjid, and Lord Elgin will reach Lahore about the 27th. He will halt there until December 3, and proceed on a further short tour, arriving in Calcutta about December 17.

THE "Honour and Glory" match—the reward of which, by the way, is no longer Honour and Glory only, as the winning team are entitled to hold a Challenge Shield and receive a medal a-piece—is to be fired this year on Saturday, the 6th October. The conditions appear to be identical with those of last year, except that at 200 yards the dimensions of the "inner" have been increased from 16 to 20 inches, and those of the "magpie" from 24 to 32 inches.

THERE is some prospect of the question of the redistribution of troops on the north-west frontier being taken up. No such opportunity as the present is likely to occur for many years. Not only is the Punjab Army to be made a separate command, but the Kurram has to be permanently garrisoned, and posts established so as to command Waziristan from the west. It is high time that Dehra Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur were abandoned, as the frontier has been extended far to the west of these once important cantonments.

As regards the monsoon the meteorology of the past week has been unusually interesting. A cyclonic storm, which was apparently in the last stage of its existence in Bundelkhand on the 6th instant, suddenly burst into renewed activity. It gave a downpour in Bagelkhand and Bundelkhand on the 7th and 8th, and then marched leisurely through Rajputana and Cutch and Lower Sind, to the whole of which districts it gave copious rain. As it approached the Arabian Sea it stirred up the Bombay current to greater activity, and the West Coast districts, more particularly the Konkan, had steady rain. Karachi shared in it to the extent of three inches. Whilst this storm was present through Rajputana and Sind another storm formed in the Bay of Bengal. It promised at first to be a very feeble disturbance, but when approaching the Orissa coast on the 11th, it developed into a considerable storm with remarkable marching power. It covered about 300 miles on the 12th, and 600 on the 13th, when it probably beat the record. It drew the Bombay current across the Deccan on the 11th and 12th, and Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and Khandeish had moderate to good rain just where it was needed.

A NEW textile material is attracting some attention at Singapore. A Mr. Bennertz has invented a mechanical system of separating the fibre of the ramie plant as effectually as the tedious hand process in vogue among the Chinese. The plant is already extensively cultivated by Malays and Chinese, but owing to the difficulty of extracting the fibre it has not come into general use as a textile material. The Director of the Singapore Botanical Gardens has expressed the opinion that if the fibre can be placed on the market at a cheap price, the demand will be enormous; and there should be, he thinks, no difficulty in cultivating the plant. A practical spinner, who is said to have had a long experience at home and in India, is confident that as ramie fibre is much stronger and has a better lustre than flax, it should be able to supplement this material. It should also prove, he thinks, a formidable rival to cotton, "the silky appearance of the bleached material showing great capability of being used in the silk industry." It will be interesting to learn whether the same plant is grown in India.

PROPOSALS for the abandonment of certain stations in the Madras Command as Military Cantonments are now under consideration by the military authorities concerned.

THE gross receipts of the South Indian Railway Company for the half-year ended the 30th June last were Rs. 38,70,000; the net earnings, Rs. 15,00,000; and the surplus profits, Rs. 52,700.

THE regulations as to the physical defects which disqualify candidates for admission into the civil or military services, which have hitherto been accessible only in Sir Joseph Fayrer's work, are now republished in a separate and more popular form by Messrs. Churchill, under the editorship of Mr. Macnamara, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, by whom, in association with Mr. J. Couper, the existing rules as to the standard of vision were originally drawn up. Under present arrangements, the medical examination for the army takes place after a lad has passed the literary examination, which many boys have to begin working for when they are about fifteen years of age, or, in the case of the navy, still earlier. It is obviously important, therefore, to determine, if possible, whether a lad at an early age may commence a special course of education without running the serious risk of being rejected at its termination by the Medical Board. Mr. Macnamara's pamphlet includes the official instructions for conducting the examination for the army.

M. VIVIANI, Deputy for the Seine Department, has introduced a Bill into the French Chamber to strike out Article 336 and the following ones from the French Code. In other words, he proposes to abolish the penalties prescribed by law in cases of adultery. As the law stands at present, the respondent and the co-respondent in a divorce case may be, and frequently are, sent to prison without the option of a fine. M. Alexandre Dumas, whose views on such questions are regarded in France with almost superstitious reverence, is thoroughly in favour of the new Bill. From the moment, he says, that the Divorce Law was carried in France, adultery became merely the violation of a civil contract. The law, he argues, must either declare marriage an indissoluble bond, in which case, it must inflict penalties upon those who do not respect it, or place it in the position of a simple contract, and the contracting parties should be governed by the law on the subject of mutual agreements. The contract is broken by the act of one of the parties, and by that fact it is annulled; but any proceedings should be civil, and not criminal in their nature.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

AN EXCITED DEBATE.

AT the annual meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, some weeks ago, considerable opposition was manifested to a proposal brought forward by the board of directors to fix the terms of an allowance to be granted to Mr. McLaughtan Slater, manager and actuary of the company, when the time arrives for him to retire from the service of the company, of which he is the founder. In order to give an opportunity for the share and policy-holders to duly consider the proposals of the directorate, the discussion of the subject was postponed to an adjourned meeting fixed for yesterday afternoon. In the interim the opponents of the director's proposals had by correspondence to the press and other methods attracted a good deal of attention to the subject, with the result that although yesterday was one of the wettest days of this monsoon the meeting was a very crowded and excited one. While over a thousand proxies had been sent in favouring the proposals of the directors, the opposition did not rely on this method of expressing their opinion but turned up in full force. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, chairman of the company, presided; the other directors present being the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Goverdhundas Khatao, and Mr. S. M. Moses, together with Mr. Slater, the manager, and Mr. Ardeshir, the solicitor of the company. Great excitement and disorder prevailed during the whole of the proceedings.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Slater said he supposed the usual practice at their meeting would be followed and reporters would be excluded. Dr. Bahadurji who lead the opposition, and Mr. Dwarakdas Dharamsi and others strongly protested against the exclusion of reporters. Amid the cheers of their followers they said the question of Mr. Slater's pension was one of public interest, and reporters should therefore be allowed as was usual.

The Chairman: It is not customary at our meetings.

Mr. Slater: No, it has always been considered undesirable in the interests of the company. A good deal of nonsense is often spoken, and it would be unfortunate if this got in a public press.

At this stage Mr. Nanabhoy, a reporter of the *Times of India* protested amidst signs of growing excitement that Mr. Slater's remarks were unfair. He and other reporters always exercised good sense in reporting public matters. If he was not allowed there in the capacity of a reporter he should remain as a policy-holder.

Mr. Dwarkwadas Dharamsi at this stage rose to a point of order. Sir Jamsetjee could not, he said, remain in the chair, because his appointment to the chairmanship in March, 1893, was illegal. According to the register of shareholders Sir Jamsetjee held no shares at that date. He therefore was not qualified for the appointment, and that being so the meeting was not a properly-constituted one, and must be dissolved. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Slater said that through inadvertance Sir Jamsetjee's name was not registered as a shareholder until three months after his election to the chair.

It seemed probable that a heated discussion would ensue on the subject. Sir Jamsetjee said that as the question of his legal right to the chair had been raised he would no longer remain in it. He thereupon vacated his seat amidst great excitement, and a proposal that Mr. Shamro Vithal should take the chair was met by a counter-proposition that the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, as a member of the board of directors should do so.

Amidst the clamour caused by these proposals Dr. Bahadurji rose, and with great vehemence, said that it was a grave error on the part of the management not to know that Sir Jamsetjee was not legally qualified to take the chair. It was a matter calculated to make every shareholder, every director, and every member of the management thoroughly ashamed. Under the circumstances they ought to part in sorrow without further discussion. It was so serious that he thought a committee should be appointed to consider the position of the society. He appealed to the good sense of every member present and to the good sense of Mr. Slater himself (who he daresay was anxious to give his explanation), that they should part at once in solemn silence and sorrow over the circumstances which had just been revealed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Slater then said he was surprised and pained at the reception with which the proposal to vote him a retiring allowance had been met in some quarters. Had he thought for an instant that such a state of feeling existed he would certainly have been willing for the director's to place the whole matter before the share and policy-holders prior to the meeting for their consideration. Under the circumstances he would withdraw, by permission of the directors, his application, until such time as the policy-holders in a body had had an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the services he had rendered to the company and his claims on the company when the time came for his retirement.

The question being raised as to the validity of the meeting without a chairman, Mr. Walshe who was constantly interrupted, said that as Sir Jamsetjee had retired it was perfectly competent for the directors under the articles of association to choose one of their own number to preside over the meeting.

Dr. Bahadurji hotly contested this view, saying that the rule referred to only applied where the chairman was unwilling to act, whereas in this case Sir Jamsetjee was willing to act but had left the chair on finding he was not legally entitled to hold the position. Therefore all matters discussed on the occasion with some one else in the chair would be illegal. It would practically be a new meeting and a new meeting could not be called without ten clear days' notice.—Mr. Walsh held that under the rules it was perfectly in order for another director to take the chair.

Thereupon, amidst hisses and some applause the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram took the chair. He said that under Section 61 the chairman not being willing to serve—(Loud cries of "Question")—he himself as a director was qualified to preside.

Dr. Bahadurji again repeated his views

policy-holder. Another misapprehension which existsin the minds of some is that the sum asked for by the manager and actuary in the event of his death or retirement is one which might prejudicially affect the fund which under the terms of the company's trust deed is set apart in the hands of the official trustee of Bombay. This fund is formed of 80 per cent. of all premia received by the company and the accumulations of this fund are added on to thefund. This is the fund in which the policy-holders have a specific interest. It is in fact specifically appropriated, as they call it in law, towards the payment of risks as they fall due. Under the terms of the company's trust deed their fund is entirely safe in the hands of the trustees, and to use the very words of the deed no part of the fund "shall as between the shareholders and policyholders be liable to be appropriated for or towards the general purposes of the said company, unless and until all specific purposes to which the same is appropriated have been satisfied." I understand that the inspection of this deed has been offered to such policyholders as have asked for it, such being the case, I think the shareholders should in any further debate avoid as far as practicable being influenced by any fear that any provision that may be made for the manager in the way proposed may come to be a burden upon the fund which the policyholders are justly entitled to regard as their own. Another point which strikes me is that a good deal of the opposition to the proposal has arisen from the circumstance that the policyholders and the shareholers, the great majority of whom are natives of this country have, until their eyes have been opened in the course of the discussion we have had, been necessarily ignorant of the practice of Home offices of the same kind as our company, and particularly of the liberal, not to say exceedingly handsome, manner in which the services of their chief officers are rewarded and appreciated. In the case of our manager and actuary it is I think but bare justice to acknowledge that he has been not merely the company's chief officer for fully two decades, but has been the very originator of a concern which at the time he launched it was by every one but himself regarded as a forlorn hope, but which the founder has brought to a stage of what can without exaggeration be called a brilliant success. Not the least merit, it may be observed, of Mr. Slater, and one which entitles him to generous appreciation, is the fact that he has as far as possible made the company a native concern, with native direction and control. This in itself has had an educative influence of no mean kind on the native mind. It is this, which distinguishes the case of Mr. Slater from that of the managers and chief officers of almost all the other companies that could be cited either for or against him in the matter of a retiring provision. Any pension that may be sanctioned will not necessarily come in force at once or even for years as Mr. Slater is still in health and vigour, and is, as to age, what in his own country and with his own people is considered to be the age of vigorous manhood. Nor would it be to his interest, seeing that the provision is to be regulated by the length of the service—that the manager should cease to be in harness sooner than he could possibly help. I will only add that on Friday evening a letter was received to the address of the chairman and directors of the company, under the signatures of two policyholders, Messrs. Chowbal and Dixit. Saturday being unfortunately a closed holiday and I myself having been away from Bombay the letter could not be answered soon enough. It is true a reply was in ordinary course prepared which there was no time to circulate among the directors. Had the meeting been carried out this afternoon I should have asked the chief assistant to read the whole of the correspondence including the intended reply, and I should have asked the manager to reply to the two circulars which have been issued by five or six policy-holders to shareholders and policyholders in the compay.

HOW TO LEARN GOLF.

GOLF to the beginner will ever possess a charm of its own owing to the difficulty of attaining skill and proficiency at it. It is estimated that a middle-aged man taking up the game of golf at the present day could not safely calculate on being, say, an "average good player" under from three to five years. Obviously some men will never attain the rank of average good, while others will develop into first class players. Between the two extremes will be found a large number of fairly skilful players who reached the position they are in by "precept and practice." In the generality of cases the precept consisted of a few lessons from a professional or a good amateur, and the practice is confined to playing one or two rounds of the links daily with a partner who may be good, bad or indifferent. A "round" in England usually consists of 18 holes, and measures upwards of three miles in length. Assuming that our beginner plays two rounds for five days in each week, for, say, 30 weeks in each year, and that he takes five years to attain proficiency, we then arrive at the following results. He will have walked 30 miles per week or 900 miles per year, or 4,500 miles in the five years. Assuming his average score for the 18 holes to be 100 strokes, he will make 30,000 strokes per year or 150,000 strokes in all. Allowing 1½ hour per round, he will occupy 2,250 hours in seeking proficiency. Of the total number of strokes, about 27,000 will be "full drives," 54,000 brassy or cleek shots, 27,000 approaches and 42,000 putts. If, in addition to playing round the links, our golfer wishes to practice in private certain strokes, he can ascertain from the above calculation how long it would take him to become proficient. For instance, supposing he played 100 approach shots daily (which he could do in less than half an hour), it would take him about 13 months of steady practice to accomplish the full number of strokes assumed as requisite to make a good player. A combination of home practice and matches on the Links would probably produce the best results, and in India the opportunities for private practice are usually greater than in England. The existence of "compounds" to private houses and of open spaces, such as race-courses, renders the question of practising grounds simple, while the cost of labour in preparing "putting greens" would be very slight. The Anglo-Indian, therefore, who contemplates retirement to Europe at an early date, and who desires healthful occupation in his native land, should take the opportunity, while in India, of making himself proficient in what is considered the most important parts of the game of golf—the "approach" and the "putt." He can do this with little expense, and the ultimate saving of time and money will be found to be not inconsiderable. In England he will not easily find ground available for practice, and if he joins a club, his subscriptions, caddies' fees, &c., will cause him to pause before he embarks on a course of practice. He must either play round as best he can, or abandon the game. In the former case he will find, as the weeks and months go by, he is making no improvement; he is shunned by average good players, and he can take no part in the club contests. Even his caddie loses patience to see him constantly missing, topping, pressing or committing any of the other faults to be avoided at golf. His enjoyment of the game must lessen by degrees, and ultimately he abandons it in disgust—a soured and discontented man. All this may be avoided by preparing himself beforehand by a course of steady practice in India, and from the calculations, given above, he can obtain a fair idea of the amount of practice necessary. If only 25 or 30 per cent. of the full number of strokes are practised, still a beginner who has played that number will start with a great advantage over a tyro who has no practical experience to guide him or give him confidence. For ladies and children a home ground would be equally beneficial, the approach and putt shots being particularly suited to the fair sex.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 7.

AT Kennington oval to-day the Players defeated the Gentlemen by an innings and twenty-seven runs. The following were the scores: Players—First innings, three hundred and sixty-three; Gentlemen—First innings, two hundred and forty-four; second innings, ninety-two. For the Players R. Abel made one hundred and sixty-eight *not out*.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 11.

At Lords the Gentlemen obtained a victory over the Players by an innings and thirty-nine runs.

The following were the scores:—Gentlemen: First innings, two hundred and fifty-four. Players: First innings, one hundred and eight; second innings, one hundred and seven.—*Asian.*

A PREPOSTEROUS charge of piracy was tried before Mr. Justice Day at Chelmsford. The Essex estuaries contain a large number of valuable oyster-beds. Some persons took to dredging up cultch on these fisheries. Some of the local fishermen objected to this as destroying the beds in which they were interested, and ultimately a smack full of them attacked one of the dredging boats, when at work, and seized and threw overboard the collection of cultch. For this they were actually prosecuted for piracy at common law; but the judge directed that there was no evidence of an *animus furandi*. The jury acquitted the prisoners, and the judge disallowed the costs of the prosecution, with strong comments on the absurdity of attempting to treat as piracy what appeared to have been done in *bona fide* exercise of a claim of right.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, George Cotton, Dr. Dominic A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and R. H. Vincent. It was nearly a quarter to four before a quorum was formed.

THE STATUE OF DR. BLANEY.

On the motion of Mr. Ibraim Rahimtulla, it was resolved to record letter to the President, dated 13th June, 1894, from the honorary secretaries, Blaney Memorial Fund, forwarding, in accordance with the Corporation's Resolution, dated 10th May, 1894, Government promissory note of Rs. 1,000, for the maintenance of the statue of Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF THE KASARA BASIN.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 22nd June,1894, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated 14th idem, that there was no doubt of the nuisance caused by the insanitary condition of the Kasara Basin, but that the only practical way of dealing with the nuisance was by sewering the locality. Plans and estimates for the sewering of Mazagon district were in preparation, and in the meantime he did not recommend the extension of the existing drain to a point below spring tide low water mark.

On the motion of Mr. G.W. Roughton, it was resolved that the Bombay Port Trust be informed that the plans and estimates for the sewering of Mazagon district were in preparation, and in the meantime it was not considered advisable to extend the existing drain to a point below spring tide low water mark.

PETITION FOR EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The Corporation next considered a second petition, dated 23rd June, 1894, from Hadji Habib Mahomed and others, for exemption from payment of Municipal taxes due by them on account of the losses sustained by them in the recent fire at Nowroji Hill.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was resolved to inform the petitioners that the Corporation adhered to their previous resolution, dated 21st May, 1894, to the effect that the Corporation regretted that they could not exempt petitioners from payment of Municipal taxes that might be legally due by them.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF GOWALLIA TANK ROAD.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the taking up of certain land, and buildings thereon, required for the improvement of Gowallia Tank Road.

It was resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the expenditure of of Rs. 11,911-12-0. for the purchase of the land, trees standing thereon, and building situate at Gowallia Tank Raad, and of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of land, the property of Bai Gulbai and trees and building situate on the same road. The Corporation regretted that their previous sanction to the agreements in question was not applied for,

MORTALITY AMONGST MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

In accordance with notice Mr. Karsondas Chubildas proposed that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation—(1) What has been the average monthly mortality amongst the Municipal bullocks during the last three years; (2) the system of registering the number of dead bullocks in the various departments of the Bombay Municipality; (3) who is responsible for the correctness of these registers; (4) whether it would be advisable and more economical to use mules instead of bullocks for service in the various departments of the Bombay Municipality.

There being no seconder the motion fell to the ground.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

In accordance with notice given, Mr. W. R. Hamilton moved that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to submit a report on the drainage of Bombay, which should include—(1) General remarks on the drainage of Bombay; (2) the salient features of the schemes proposed for the drainage of Bombay, such as Latham's, Tulloch's, and the Shone system, and others; (3) the parts of Bombay which are now drained and on what system, the course of the main drain and the principal subsidiary drains, the outfall and the work done and expected to be done by the drainage engines at Love Grove, and the cost of these works; (4) the parts of Bombay which are now in course of being drained, i. e., Colaba, and the manner in which the drainage will connect with other systems, or will be independent of them and the estimated cost; (5) the parts of Bombay which are not drained, and the manner in which it is proposed to deal with them, whether by gravitation, by lifting, or by other means, and how they will connect with other systems, whether plans and estimates have been prepared, and the cost: if not prepared, the probable cost; (6) the order in which the parts should be drained, and how the cost should be provided and financed for; (7) a map should be prepared to illustrate the above facts and proposals.

In support of his motion, Mr. Hamilton remarked that quite a library of works had already been written on the drainage question, but they were mostly the work of engineers, and were full of technicalities with which outsiders were not conversant. The Commissioner's report on his motion would, therefore, be both interesting and valuable.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla seconded the motion.

Mr. Roughton was opposed to the motion as the preparation of the report would take up much of the valuable time of the Commissioner. It was not advisable to take up the Commissioner's time in reporting upon a matter on which many works were printed and could be obtained from the Municipal offices. If the members cared to look to the books, they would get all the information they required on the subject.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was in favour of Mr. Hamilton's proposition. He said that the report asked for was very necessary, and Mr. Hamilton was doing a real service by bringing forth such a motion, which was worthy of their consideration.

Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, and Mr. Maneckshaw Talyarkhan having spoken in favour of the proposal,

The Commissioner made a brief speech pointing out how difficult it would be to prepare such a report. He, however, had no objection to prepare the report, but it would require at least a month's time, during which period he would not be able to attend to any other business, as he would have to go through a mass of scattered details on the subject.

Dr. Bhalchandra having made a few observations, Mr. Hamilton, in replying, said that it was very necessary to have a report on the subject, especially as they had to spend fifty or sixty lakhs on their drainage.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

A CURIOUS PROPOSAL.

Dr. F. N. Bisni, in accordance with previous notice, moved "That the Municipal Secretary be requested to supply the Corporation, at least once in a month, with a list of all the petitions received by him, giving, in short, a purport of each petition with one or two names of the petitioners."

The motion being seconded, was put to the vote, but rejected by a large majority, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha characterising it as a ridiculous one.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE BYCULLA FIRE BRIGADE STAFF.

On the application of the Commissioner the Corporation agreed to consider as urgent business the question of the transfer of the Byculla Fire Brigade establishment from the Head Police Office buildings to a bungalow in Nesbit Lane for two years. The necessary sanction for the transfer of the fire brigade staff to the bungalow, which has already been rented by the Commissioner, was given.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's season reports for the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Heavy rain has fallen in most districts. Damoh has registered 10 inches and Sambalpur 9 inches. Elsewhere between 3 and 6 inches, except in Nimar and Chanda where the fall has been much lighter. The number on relief-works in Saugor and Damoh has risen, and stands at 8,169 in Saugor and at 2,028 in Damoh. No gratuitous relief. Saugor has imported 18,000 maunds of grain, exclusive of the receipts of five country stations. Damoh has imported 12,000 maunds. Prices are stationary at both places, wheat selling at 13¾ seers in Saugor and at 10 5-8 seers in Damoh, and gram at 18½ and 14 seers respectively. In Narsinghpur wheat has fallen a little and is selling at 13 seers. In Hoshangabad it is practically stationary at 16¾ seers. A break in the rains is much needed in Damoh. Elsewhere prospects are generally favourable.

THE two new regiments expected so far this year to figure in the Durand Football tournament, are the Bedford Regiment and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

THE PLAYING OF MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES AND TEMPLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad your correspondent "A. S. N." has come forward to throw some light from a Hindu's point of view on the issue raised by the "Mahratta." His admissions and assertions practically refute the validity of the contention that it is necessary to stop music before temples. There can be no analogy in the slightest degree between the Mussalman prayer-meetings, which assemble in a mosque punctually five times a day and the Ramnavmi kirtans confined only to nine days in a year and held in a few large temples. The essential difference, however, between a prayer-meeting and a kirtan, or katha consists in the fact that the latter actually has music—"mirdang, tal, vina," &c.—for its accompaniment, and no special restraint is imposed on the gathering as to conversation, &c., while the kirtan is being chanted, whereas at a Musalman prayer-meeting the silence enjoined is so stringent, that no devotee can whisper a word or even make a sign. Apart from this vital difference in the religious observances of the two communities, a fact which has a direct bearing on the issue is that the only purpose of a mosque is the holding of prayer-meetings, while the main, or even incidental, purpose of a temple is not the performance of kirtans and Kathas, which are held more often in private houses, and even in public streets and open spaces than in temples. They are essentially like the Mahomedan vaz and marsia gatherings, which may be held anywhere, but at which no music is allowed. It is, however, unnecessary to enter into these particulars as the *bona fides* of the "Mahratta's" contention can easily be tested by a simple and yet convincing criterion. The question which lies in a nut-shell is simply this: Do the Hindus *as a rule* (exceptions, if any, will be of no avail) stop their own music in their nuptial and other processions before their temples as the Mahomedan unquestionably do before their mosques? The police in every large town and all classes of the community know that the answer to this question must be in the negative. What reason then have the Hindus to expect others to show greater respect to their temples than they themselves have hitherto done? It is obvious, Sir, that the sophistry of the "Mahratta" and its supporters aims at introducing an innovation calculated to irritate needlessly the Mussalman community; and as the latter have no organs of their own to ventilate grievances, it is especially incumbent on the authorities and the English press to be on their guard against such plausible misrepresentations. The "Mahratta" in its issue of to-day is jubilant that its misleading "observations" have met with the "approval and support of our contemporaries," and after having helped to "restore peace and harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans" by courteously describing the latter as "the people who have of late become unnecessarily offensive and insolent, it proceeds to advise Government to sanction the innovation suggested by it. It is hoped that Government will examine the question in all it bearings before taking any action in the matter. If a Government Resolution has really been issued on Mr. Crummey's report the principle said to have been laid down therein would appear to be, not only just and fair, but also quite in consonance with the established customs and usages of the two communities and the practice of centuries.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 15. INSAF PASAND.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two subjects have recently been taken up by the Hindu Native Press to vent their powers of agitation against the ancient customs and time-honored rights of the Mahomedans. These are anti-cow-killing movement against offering sacrifices; and the playing of music before and in close proximity of mosques by the processionists. On the one they have, at least for the present, spent all their force of elaborate and fine-spun argument and agitation. The same is not likely to be renewed till within a short approach of the Bakr-i-Id. But the other has now engrossed their attention. They now try to create a new right for themselves out of the wanton freaks of their co-religionists to harass their Mahomedan brethren. No one did ever hear of disputes arising from the playing of music. The truth is, the Hindus did never play music whilst passing a mosque. It is only of late that differences on this point have begun to be so frequent, and it is not difficult to judge who are to blame. Not being satisfied with the morbid desire of creating a new right, they, going a step further, now make a novel claim, based on equitable principles, of having music stopped whilst passing a temple. Why so? Indeed, because music is disagreeable to their gods and goddesses, and a disturbance to their devotees when played by the processionists, but is propitiating when played within the very sanctuary itself? The fact is that it has been from the times of the Emperors forbidden to play music whilst passing a mosque, and this has been without interruption the practice, until some of our more inventive Hindu brethren, bent on mischief, hit upon this plan as the best means of wounding the religious feelings of the Mahomedans. The reasons to stop playing music whilst passing a mosque are, first, to show reverence to the place itself; and, second, not to disturb those engaged in saying prayers. Now, on this second point, a very serious misconception prevails which must needs be removed. It has been tacitly but wrongly assumed that there are five fixed *points of time* at which all say their prayers, and that during the intervals the mosques are empty of any devotees. Far from this being the case, there are five fixed *periods of time*, embracing the space from before sunrise till very late into the night; so that there is no place of worship which is at any time entirely unfrequented by those who recite their prayers. Hence music at any time will cause a disturbance and be a real nuisance to those engaged in praying. Under these circumstances Government will seriously consider before they issue any General Orders with regard to music playing, as insisted upon in some quarters. Such a course would be tantamount to an encroachment upon the rights of the one and to a creation of non-existent rights in the other community. It is our firm conviction that Government will strictly enforce the policy so long pursued by it in the administration of India and lately emphatically maintained by the late Viceroy in his speech at Agra, of revering the ancient customs and time-honored rights of each community and of thus securing to each its due amount of

July 14. JUSTICE

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

THEIR Lordships Beverley and Banerji, J. J., in the Calcutta High Court, had before them for hearing on Wednesday an application made by Babu Bepin Behari Ghose on behalf of the complainant in the matter of Empress on the prosecution of Koylash Chunder Kundu *vs.* Sitaram Mondol and two others accused. The facts laid before their Lordships were as follow: The complainant laid an information to the police against the three accused, who were accordingly sent up for trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Bankura for the offence of voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, and found guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. The accused preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Bankura, who called for an explanation from the Deputy Magistrate as to his having omitted to read out the depositions of the witnesses examined according to the provisions of section 360 of the Code of Cirmianal Procedure. Thereupon the Deputy Magistrate submitted an explanation to the effect that although he did not recollect whether the evidence of each witness was read over as it was completed, he recollected so far that in taking down the evidence he read over each sentence before taking down the next. He further stated that the answers of witnesses were all taken down correctly, and that the pleader for the accused did not point out any ommission or misstatement in taking down the evidence. On recipt of this explanation the Sessions Judge reversed the order of the Deputy Magistrate, and set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted all the accused. The complainant therefore appealed to the High Court on, amongst others, the following grounds: (1) that the Sessions Judge ought to have held that the Deputy Magistrate had substantially complied with the provisions of section 360 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that he ought to have tried the appeal upon the evidence; (2) that assuming that the provisions of of section 360 of the Criminal Procedure Code were not complied with, the Sessions Judge ought not to have reversed the order of the Deputy Magistrate without finding that the accused were prejudiced by such noncompliance; and (3) that at any rate the Sessions Judge ought to have ordered a retrial of the case instead of making an order of acquittal. The petitioner prayed their Lordships to send for the records and to set aside the orders of the Sessions Judge of Bankura. Their Lordships said: It is not the practice of this Court to interfere in the exercise of its revisional powers in a case of acquittal upon the motion of a private individual. The applicant can represent his case to the District Magistrate who, if he thinks fit, will move the Government in the matter.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline'—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF AT WASHINGTON.

THE following paper from the pen of Lord Farrer, appears in the columns of the new number of the *Fortnightly*:—

In the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* appeared an anonymous communication stating the gist of a conversation with Mr. Reed, whom the writer apparently believes will be the future President of the United States, on the subject of the future commercial policy of that great country. So far as I understand it, Mr. Reed's view, as there represented, is as follows: The depreciation of the Indian silver currency as compared with gold, or the appreciation of gold as compared with silver, is giving to India and other Eastern countries advantages in the export of wheat, cotton, and other articles to Europe, which enable them successfully to compete with the United States in English and other European markets. Against a competition thus fostered by the fall in silver, the United States have to defend themselves.

This the Republican party will do by the threat to England of the formation of a Protective Union under the leadership of the United States, which will exclude from its markets the goods of every country which refuses to accept bi-metallism. What the bi-metallic ratio to be thus offered is to be is not stated, but it may be presumed to be one which will give to American silver a higher gold value than it now bears in the markets of the world.

After the Mackinley Tariff and the silver legislation of the United States, which have inflicted so much injury, primarily on the United States themselves, but secondarily on other nations also, it is impossible to say what economical and financial follies the politicians of that great country may not be tempted to commit. But it is worth while to consider what the above proposal really means.

In the first place the assumption with which it starts is wholly unfounded. That a fall in the exchange value of the currency of any country gives a momentary stimulus to the exports and a momentary check to the imports of that country may be admitted. But that such an effect is momentary only; that it is followed by inevitable reaction; and that it is injurious rather than beneficial to the country whose exports are thus stimulated, is theoretically more than probable; whilst the statistics of Indian trade prove, so far as such figures can prove anything, that the fall in Indian exchange has not been the cause of the increase of her exports.

Supposing, however, the assumption to be true, and that the American export trade is being ruined by the depreciation of the currency of India, America ought to be grateful to the British Government; since that Government has been doing and is doing her best to prevent the depreciation from going farther and to restore to the rupee some of the value which it has lost.

Mr. Reed, indeed, is represented as stating that England will fail in this attempt, and that the Indian mints must be re-opened to silver. What reasons he has for this statement, we are not told; they are certainly not to be found in the present attitude of the British Government.

But suppose further, not only that Mr. Reed's alleged assumption is true, but that the British Government does fail in its attempt to raise the value of the rupee, the Government of the United States has a much easier mode of defending itself against Indian importations than the attempt to form out of nations which have now a gold standard a protective union, the fundamental articles of which shall be the abandonment of that standard and the limitation of their own trade to countries which also consent to abandon it. The Government of the United States has only to revert to a silver standard itself, and the dollar will at once fall in gold value; and the United States will reap the advantage of a lowered exchange in an immense increase of exportation to countries with a gold standard! Nay, they may go further, and by adopting an unlimited issue of forced paper, give an unlimited stimulus to their exports, until they find themselves in the enviable condition of Argentina!

Even this folly, great as it would be, is scarcely so great as the folly of limiting their own trade by a protective union founded on bi-metallism. How many nations would they get to join such an union? And supposing it to be formed, what would be its effect on their own trade? Exclusion of British products from the United States involves, of course, without any retaliatory action on the part of England, the exclusion from British markets of the United States products by which British products are paid for, and exclusion of British products from the United States involves also the stoppage of that influx of British capital into the United States which is so beneficial to both parties. It is also to be remembered that England and other gold-using countries have *ex hypothesi* many other sources for food and raw materials besides the United States of America, and that there is not wanting here and in our Colonies a powerful party which is constantly struggling to confine our purchases to Colonial sources. Much as gold-using countries would lose by the loss of United States markets and United States produce, the States themselves would probably lose much more.

That the greatest producers of food and raw material in the world should seek to destroy their own best markets; and that the most energetic people in the world should seek to exclude the capital which makes their energy profitable, is almost beyond the bounds of credibility.

And what for? To suppose that an American statesman will propose to his countrymen that they should cut themselves off from their best market in order to prevent their Indian rivals from enjoying an imaginary advantage in the same market, is to do little credit to American sagacity. No! It is "all for a handful of silver," for this is the real bottom of the case. "Let silver be sold at a profit though the credit of the country be ruined," has been the past disastrous policy at Washington, now happily repudiated. "Take our silver or trade with us no more," is the still more disastrous policy now suggested—not, let us hope, by responsible leaders of American policy.

This policy goes still further. It says in effect to England not merely, "Take our silver," but "there are debts we have promised to pay you in gold; take them in silver, or, in other words, at a fraction of their gold value, or we will deal with you no longer." Of such a policy the epithet "disastrous" would be a very inadequate description.

I have heard that there are Englishmen at Washington so fanatical on the subject of bi-metallism, so deeply imbued with the hatred of a gold standard, possibly infected also with some virus of Protection, that they are urging on American statesmen any measure, however hostile and injurious, which they think may drive England into the abandonment of her gold standard of value. Can it be from the quiver of such men rather than from that of a genuine American statesman that the above arrow has been drawn? FARRER.

Professor Faraday, Mr. Moreton Frewen, and Mr. Shield Nicholson write "rejoinders" to the paper. Mr. Moreton Frewen's comes first and is given below; the others we shall reproduce hereafter:—

MR. MORETON FREWEN'S REJOINDER.

By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, I am permitted to reply to Lord Farrer in the same number in which the preceding paper appears. Although its purport is not quite distinct, the concluding paragraph calls for an immediate answer. Does Lord Farrer ask whether the "interview" in your June number had Mr. Reed's sanction? The reply is "Yes"; or is it Lord Farrer's belief that he espies upon its shield a bar sinister? If this is his meaning, one would have credited the noble lord with more political perspicuity; the material, the silver, is indeed Thomas B. Reed's, but the hall-mark is James G. Blaine. The "Man from Maine" has passed away, but for the broad back of another man from Maine this mantle of silver and reciprocity will be found none too large.

When speaking of the final rout of silver at the command of President Cleveland not a year since, a Democratic senator from Alabama, foreseeing the troubles to come, said bitterly, "When the White House clock strikes the hour, every cuckoo at the capitol puts out its head"; but the presentment of "Czar" Reed as the "cuckoo" of "fanatical Englishmen at Washington!" Truly if Lord Farrer knows his man there is some humour still latent amongst the schemes of the Cobden Club. I pass on to Lord Farrer's argument. The Cobden Club is committed to oppose bi-metallism. It is "protection in disguise," say Mr. Gladstone and his "cuckoos." I write of Lord Farrer with the respect due to his character, position, and great public services, still, he is of the straitest sect a "free trader," he signed as a member of the Royal Currency Commission, the report of the "gold men"; it is little wonder then that he disapproves such an unhallowed wedlock within the Republican Party as this of bi-metallism and protection.

Mr. Reed's statement was as follows:—

"One thing, at least, I have learned since the cessation of silver purchases last year—that cheap silver is an effective stimulus to Asiatic exports, and this being the case, we have got to consider silver and the tariff, not as two issues, but as one. It is evidently no time to lower our tariffs when the currency of seven hundred millions of Orientals is depreciating, and their exporting powers to gold-using nations is thereby increasing."

To which statement Lord Farrer replies—

"The assumption with which it starts is wholly unfounded. That a fall in the exchange value of the currency of any country *gives a momentary stimulus to the exports* and a momentary check to the imports of that country may be admitted, but such an effect is momentary only."

In these words Lord Farrer has given away his whole case. For what is his denial but an actual admission of Mr. Reed's view? For twenty years past the exchanges with India and China have been falling steadily; every fresh fall during all the months of twenty years has given, according to Lord Farrer, a "momentary" stimulus to the exports from these countries. In other words, Lord Farrer, and there is no higher authority, says to the white labour of Lancashire, the wheat-farmers of Minnesota, the cotton-growers of the Carolinas, "Twenty years are but as a moment in the life of a nation; true, it may be admitted that the competition of Asia with exchanges perpetually falling has forced down prices during twenty years; but this is a mere momentary evil, and who would not give twenty years of his life rather than undo the work of Richard Cobden and Samuel Jones Loyd?"

As to rupee exchanges, which have now fallen about fifty per cent., I venture, having studied "cost of production" in the Punjaub wheat-fields, to lay down this simple proposition. There are now some seven million acres of irrigated wheat lands in that single Indian province; as long as the rupee maintains its purchasing power the Punjaubee can afford to sell a bushel of wheat in Mark Lane for 2½ rupees. Now, with mints open in India, any ounce of silver bullion will mint into 2½ rupees, therefore the approximate exchange for any bushel of wheat in Mark Lane is an ounce of silver bullion. Such is the theory, and the facts are in close correspondence; for twenty years past, excepting only phenomenal years, whether of extreme famine or extreme plenty, and excepting too the case of some unusual rise in the gold premium, for the Russian rouble, or the Argentine peso, the farmers, whether of the Dakotas or of Essex have been forced to sell side by side with their Asiatic competitors a bushel of wheat, for an ounce of silver bullion; thus the price of a bushel of wheat, formerly a quarter of a sovereign per bushel, is now one-eighth of a sovereign. And yet with the Dakotas bankrupt, and with Essex at "prairie values," we are told that whether an ounce of silver is a quarter of a sovereign or as to-day an eighth, matters not a fraction to the grower of wheat.

Turning now to China, we find the sovereign, with which, at five dollars to the pound sterling, the Chinaman used to buy our cottons, now costing him ten of his dollars; and still his wages have not risen and the (silver) prices at which he sells his product in China have actually fallen. And yet Lord Farrer grudges to recognise that for the Americans the silver question, as the Chinese question, is a race question; it is the question whether the gold prices of cotton, of wheat, of rice, shall be driven lower and even lower with each fresh fall in the exchange on Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon. Where opposition to monetary reform is concerned, Lord Farrer can rely upon the support of the *Economist*; let us, then, dip into almost any number of that paper. Here is a quotaton selected at random:—

"The theory that a fall in exchange acts as a stimulus to the Indian export trades, and as a drag upon the import trades, while conversely a rise in exchange stimulates imports and checks exports which Mr. Bagehot advanced in these columns when the fall in silver first began, has been frequently questioned by Indian officials. Of its soundness, however, there could be no better evidence than the recent trade returns.

Let me now pass on from twenty years of falling exchanges with the East, to draw attention to what is happening with an increasing gold premium in South America. Until the eviction of Dom Pedro, the Brazilian milreis of 54½ cents was at par; to-day the gold premium at Rio is over 200 per cent.; with the milreis at par Brazil's total exports to the United States were 59 million dollars; in 1891, the milreis having fallen to 31 cents, the exports had increased to 80 millions, but in 1892, the milreis having fallen to 25 cents, the exports, in the face of revolution and civil war, had increased to 118 millions. And similarly from Argentina every rise in the gold premium has been followed by increased exports. According to the Finance Minister, the wheat exports, which from 1883—1887 were 523,427 tons, for the years from 1888—1892, the exchanges having greatly fallen, were 1,395,244 tons. During the same period the maize exports about doubled. When confronted with such developments, and with a competition so monstrous, we are told either to be patient, for the river will surely run dry, or that we suffer in a good cause, because cheap wheat, and cheap men and women also, are evolutionary blessings, and that it is the standard of her money and not of her men which has made England what she is; or on the other hand we are comforted by such a declaration as this of Lord Farrer's, that "the fall in exchange is injurious rather than beneficial to the country whose exports are thus stimulated"; just as though the troubles of his Government in India could afford the ruined Essex farmer the smallest measure of satisfaction. It is no working of "the quantity theory" of money which is to-day undoing us; it is this "momentary" and yet eternal shrinkage in exchange rates; in other words, it is the premium on gold in Asia, in Russia, in South America, which is poisoning the industrial system of this country. The London press goes mad at the bare possibility that America should proceed single-handed to the free coinage of silver; this is rather worse in their eyes than the proposal to settle the silver difficulty internationally, and why? Because it is their conviction that the United States could not maintain the par of 1 to 16, in which case a gold premium in New York also, would suffice to annihilate the vanishing commerce of Great Britain. Writing as an Englishman, I should rejoice if the United States, with France and Germany, would abrogate all the "favoured nation clauses" in their treaties, would open their mints at 1 to 15½, lower their tariffs as between themselves, and then invite the other nations to join them. Free silver, unity of money, steady exchanges with Asia—all this, with all of prosperity that it portends, would follow from this Triple Alliance. It may come and come quickly, this silver Zollverein, and, if so, let the consignatories put up the bars sky high, equally against imports from countries which play with loaded dice—whether with currencies which are appreciating or currencies which are depreciating. The world is sick, sick unto death, waiting for England. "Bi-metallism," said Senator Wolcott, what is that but by-and-bye metallism."

International trade, the wiseacres still continue to declare, is "international barter"; but what have we seen during the last twelve months? We have seen Indian legislation raise the Indian exchange against London on the one hand, against Hong Kong and Yokohama on the other; whereupon the exports of India, both to the gold standard and the silver standard nations, commenced forthwith to shrink; we have seen, during six months, the yarn exports from Bombay cut down by 33 per cent., while Japan, her mints open to silver, has doubled her looms and spindles within a year. Why, if overseas trade is barter, should such effects follow such a cause? What matters closed mints if nations swap cottons for rice, and if the exchanges play no part? It is unluckily true that we have in England a very small but influential school of amateur and antiquated economists too old to learn; if the lesson of collapsing exchanges during the past twelve months is lost, if the Indian affair is forgotten, if public opinion has not moved, is not moving, will not move, is it not time to press for bi-metallism by other means than Monetary Conferences?

A few words in conclusion. The two great parties in the United States are preparing to appeal to public opinion; the Democrats through Free Trade and Free Silver, the Republicans through Protection and Free Silver. I am aware that at the present time each party would disavow this bald statement of its projected platform. But the campaign of 1896 is likely to discover to the world this Titanic grouping of the contestants. In view of its results it promises to be the most memorable political struggle of the century. Now Free Silver plus Protection in the Eastern States will weaken the Republican party very little; whereas with such a Republican policy in the field, Free Trade and Free Silver, while adding nothing to the present strength of the Democrats in the South and West, will annihilate that party in such great States as New York and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

Thus as a question of political philosophy, Protection and free silver mark a more prudent departure than Free Trade and Free Silver. For Free Trade will of itself increase imports, so also will Free Silver by raising prices; under such conditions the outflow of gold from the United States would be immense and immediate, and the bi-metallic experiment subjected to an unfair strain. It would probably lead to a premium on gold, which would really be coming back again to high, automatic, Protection.

An agreement on the other hand between America, Germany, and France to open their mints and permit the liquidation of any adverse trade balance in silver or gold, with double rates of duty against countries with gold or paper standards, this would give not these nations only, but the whole world, stable exchanges and the trade which England may lose in America and on the Continent, she might make up in the East. At any moment, by opening her mints she could come into the fold.

"The Government of the United States," says Lord Farrer, has only to revert to a silver standard itself, and the United States will reap the advantage of a lowered exchange in an immense increase of exportation to countries with a gold standard. Exactly! this not very politic admission of Lord Farrer's is quite correct; under such circumstances the increased produce exports of the United States to Europe and the reduction of imports would give that great country the control of the gold markets of the world. Why Lord Farrer should, in the next sentence, jumble up a silver currency with an inconvertible paper currency is not clear. Germany before 1873, had an honest silver currency—a currency that could stand the test of the melting-pot. Was that a currency to sneer at? It is this tone and temper of the gold men which affords the clue to the doings in India a year since. Because a silver currency is

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE influence of the weather on the brain is a subject which awaits investigation, and will repay it. Most people feel the influence of dull days, east winds, and extreme cold on their spirits and energies, mental or physical. An arctic cold and a tropical heat are unfavourable to literary composition, for example, and we speak of the cold freezing our wits, an expression which is not altogether figurative, but rests on a common experience. Goethe found that his capacity for mental work depended on the height of the barometer, and other instances of meteorological influence on the mind could be collected from the writings of celebrated men. Suicide occurs most frequently in summer, perhaps owing to heat and exhaustion, and not, as might be supposed, in winter.

The American Journal of Psychology has an article on the subject, in which the head of a large factory is reported to state that a disagreeable day causes a reduction of 10 per cent. in the output, and has to be reckoned in the profit and loss account. Accidents are more frequent on bad days than good, and railway men do not propose changes to their superiors unless the weather is propitious. Fine days make people generous and accessible, and opinions given on such days are held by some to be the safest. The influence of the weather on the logical faculty, the nerves, and the eye has also been recognised in a perfunctory and vague sort of way. Nervous, excitable, and irascible persons are prone to feel the influence of bad weather, and blame their circumstances. Certain functional troubles of the liver, a chronic catarrh, a rheumatic joint, even a bad corn, predispose persons to suffer from weather changes. Mind, however, is superior to matter, or at least is intended to be, and when properly cultivated will show a balance and serenity; in fine, a self-control which raises the individual above his disagreeable or painful surroundings.

M. Joal, in his book, Le Danger des Fleurs, endeavours to show that the odours of flowers decompose the air, producing carbonic acid, and the partial asphyxia of persons breathing it, as well as blood poisoning from the essential oils. He says the smell of flowers, especially of the rose, is bad for the voice, and mentions operatic singers who have lost their voices through fondness for certain flowers, such as the violet, lilac, and gardenia. He also instances a bride who fainted at the scent of her orange wreath, a soldier who did the like on smelling a peony, and others who suffered from coryza on smelling roses. He suggests that some of the headaches, colds, and ailments which afflict those who have been at balls and conversaziones overnight are due to this cause. As to the voice, M. Faure, the teacher of singing, and Mdme. Richard, of the Paris Opera, caution their pupils not to keep flowers about them. Mdme. Krauss, a star at the same opera, refuses to stay in a room with violets. Mdme. Calve is reported to have said that she suffers from headache and giddiness after sitting in a room with mimosas or tuberoses. Once she lost her voice after smelling a bouquet of lilacs she had received, but regained it on walking in the open air. May not the odour of our flowery meads in June and July have something to do with hay fever?

According to Professor McKenny Hughes, F. R. S., the earliest breed of British oxen was the Bison priscus of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, when men hunted them with weapons of chipped flint. The primigenius lived along with the B. priscus, but survived it, and is characteristic of the Neolithic or New Stone Age, when polished flints were chiefly used. Both of these were exterminated before the Romans came to Britain. The Bos longifrons, however, which appeared with the Bos primigenius, survived, in the Roman period, and the Romans improved it by crossing with a larger imported breed having straighter and more upturned horns. The type of this Roman breed is yet seen in the tawny Highland cattle, of which a larger variety exists in Italy, and also in the black Highland and Welsh cattle, once killed for funeral feasts, and the Chillingham white cattle, descended from the white sacrificial bull. Particoloured cattle were of later introduction. After the Romans left, breeding by selection fell into disuse, except in some places of the West and North, and the type reverted to that of the original Bos longifrons.

Until now geologists have placed the dawn of life on the earth in the Lower Cambrian epoch, that is to say, the era when these rocks were deposited, because no fossils had been found in earlier strata. M. Fouque, however, has notified the Academie des Sciences, Paris, that he has just discovered fossil remains of foraminifers in the pre-Cambrian series.

According to Dr. George Harvey, F. R. S., shells were the original trumpets and flutes of mankind. The fishermen of Newfoundland blow a Strombus gigas as a foghorn; the Welsh once employed the same shell as a dinner call, and the miners of the Guernsey granite quarries use it as a blasting signal. The conch shell Turbinella rapa, peeled and decked with lotus flowers, is blown at funerals and religious feasts in India, and we may add that the negroes of the West Indies are called to work by a blast of the conch. The shell flute of New Guinea is made from the Triton tritonis, the shell trump of the same island from the Cassis cornuta. In Japan a shell trumpet is also in use, and in the Solomon Islands a shell flute.

Electric induction, that is to say, the communication of electrical disturbances through the air, on which telegraphy without wires is based, has been applied by Mr. J. Wimshurst to solve the problem of establishing telegraphic communication between a lightship and the shore. It is difficult to lead an electric wire into a swinging and tossing lightship, and Mr. Wimshurst does not attempt to keep the wire circuit whole. He employs two coils near each other on the swivel pin of the moorings, one coil connected by wire to the shore, the other to the instruments on board, and the signals pass between them by induction, leaving the moorings to twist about as they may.

Suess, in Das Antlitz der Erde, and Neumayer, in Erdesgeschichte, have attempted to show that the Mosaic account of the Deluge was copied with little change from an original Assyrian version, and that it was a local flood which took place in the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, not in the valley of the Jordan. In a recent number of Natur Wochenschrift, however, Herr Richard Hennig tries to prove that a general flood took place in the Ice Age during the Quaternary Period. Many facts, such as evidences of glaciation and lowering of temperature found in the rocks and in sagas and myths, as well as the vast extension of a great lake in the Far West of America, whose level was 1,000 feet above that of the Salt Lake, go to prove that floods accompanied the retreat of the glaciers. Countries in warmer latitudes, for example the Sahara, were converted into seas and swamps, or were locally flooded. Isolated lands kept clear of the inundation, for instance Egypt; but we may remind Herr Hennig that, according to Herodotus, Egypt was formerly in great part a marsh. It is curious to note, in connection with the glacial theory, that an old Aryan tradition tells of the Aryans having been driven from their original seat by the country becoming colder and the winter longer. The German flood saga tells that the floods of the north came far from their home, and were turned into ice, and the ice stood still, and the mist which hung over it froze. The sun warmed the drops, however, and Yamir, of Hrimthursen, the frost giant in the form of a man, was born. Bors killed the giant, and his blood drowned the race of Hrimthursen except Bergelmir, who, in a boat, saved himself and wife, and from them sprang the new race of Hrimthursen.

Microbe photographs are a curious discovery of Professor Marshall Ward, F.R.S. He has found that direct sun and electric arc light, and more especially the blue rays, kill microbes. Hence if he covers a plate of glass with gelatine over a colony of microbes and exposes it to the sun, the gelatine remains clear in the light, but grows black in the shade by reason of the development of the organisms. By this means he has succeeded in taking photographs of persons and landscapes. No sensitive film or developer is required; the picture simply forms on the plate during exposure.

A curious belief of the Laotians, related by Captain Riviere (says "La Nature"), indicates that the primitive inhabitants of this country believe in the influence of the displacement of atmospheric layers on the precipitation of moisture. The high plateau that separates Laos from Annam, covered by a tropical forest and the home of malarial fevers, is the place where the greater part of the moisture brought by the north-east winds is condensed in almost continual rains and thick fogs. A large number of traditional beliefs, many of them tinctured with superstition, cluster about this state of perpetual humidity; for instance, it is forbidden to light fires there or even to speak aloud, lest rain should be caused to fall. Captain Riviere thinks that these superstitions may have a basis in observed facts, fire determining ascending currents of air, and noise distrubing the atmospheric layers, either of which effects might result in upsetting the equilibrium of the abnormally moist atmosphere, and causing condensation.

A party of zoologists from the John Hopkins' University, Baltimore, have established a temporary marine botanical laboratory at Port Henderson, in Kingston Harbour, Jamaica. It is suggested by Mr. J. E. Humphreys, however, that Port Antonio, on the north side of the island, would make a better station, as it is more accessible from the United States and Europe as well as cooler. We may add that Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, has proposed to establish a permanent marine biological laboratory in Jamaica as a memorial of Columbus; but so far the idea has not been taken up.

Copenhagen is to have its Eiffel Tower in a park outside the city, which will command a fine view of the environs, the Baltic, and the adjoining coast of Sweden. It will only be 430 feet high, but stands on a hill 90 feet above the sea. There will be three platforms, and the whole structure will be lighted by electricity.

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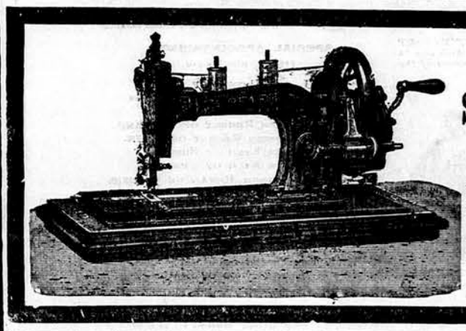

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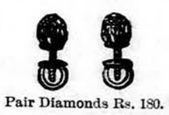

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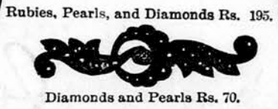

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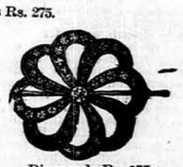

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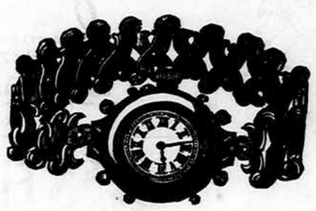

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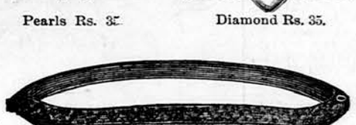

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